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Seasons of Distress.

AGRICULTURAL COMPARED WITH MANUFACTURING VICISSITUDE—THE PLENTIFUL HARVEST.

Those who have not sufficiently studied the peculiar construction of British Society, and the strength of the foundation by which its eternal collision of interests is supported, will often be led into errors of considerable magnitude in respect to the ultimate consequences of a temporary pressure upon any one of them. Two instances of this nature may be brought forward as examples, the one of which is past and the other pending;—we mean the manufacturing distress, which is comparatively gone by, and the agricultural depression, which there is reason to believe will turn out a far less transient endurance. In all such cases, a close attention to the existing misery and suffering of the crisis, produces a too rapid conclusion as to consequences, especially in a country like Great Britain, where all the capitalists of any interest can endure the long pelting of a storm, by which underlings are at once levelled and laid prostrate. Common observers, struck with the contemplation of a vast portion of human misery, make up their minds that it cannot be long endured, and that some very striking results may be speedily expected. So far they are right; there is a portion of misery which cannot be long endured; but it seldom occurs to reasoners of this class, that the very fact of a temporary endurance of it, often produces a reaction; and that there is no country in the world in which vicissitudes that merely affect the labouring classes, produce less sensation, beyond a disposition to afford temporary relief, than in Great Britain. Politically speaking, the distresses of peasants and labouring artisans seem to lead to no consideration at all, beyond impatience at their impecuniation;—a rueful contemplation of the poor rates;—and an involuntary disposition to admire Mr. Malthus on population. For this reason, we are never led to expect any great changes from tornadoes, against which the oaks can bear up, let the destruction of the bulrushes be what it may. Suppose we particularise a little, from one of the examples we have brought forward,—MANUFACTURE,—and thereby endeavour to strengthen a few deductions we shall make from the present state of the other,—AGRICULTURE,—which in fact forms the principal subject of our present consideration.

If we look back at the conduct of the leading capitalists in manufacture during the period in which the great change in commercial relations produced so much distressing stagnation, we shall find, that it exhibited every sort of consciousness, that, in respect to themselves, it would be temporary. They complained, as do the landed men at present, but by no means so vociferously, whilst all their actions tended to exhibit a conviction that the hurricane would subside after having wrecked and starved off half a generation of underlings, whom they would agree to think a great nuisance whilst the difficulty existed no longer, reproduce with all their might, for another starving off in the fulness of time. With the exception of a little grumbling at Mr. Peel's Bill, during the whole of this crisis few or no complaints were made by these manufacturing *Boyers*, of the conduct or policy which have led to such results; and still less have they displayed any inclination to ameliorate

a system which ensures their periodical recurrence. They can afford to pay a vast portion of suffering by others, even if aggravated by some temporary inconvenience to themselves, in return for partial and oppressive combination laws, and the various other rich privileges of an overbearing manufacturing aristocracy. The major part of them, too, reposing upon the enormous capitals amassed during the war monopoly, were fully able to weather the storm, and indeed have done so. Comparing these circumstances with those at present attendant upon the landed man and farmer,—will the depression of the Agriculturalist pass over, like that of the Manufacturer?—In short, will not the ultimate result be similar, although, from some leading distinctions in the situation of the two interests, the rectification of landed disorder is likely to be an affair of much greater difficulty and of much longer duration?

And first as to the Landlord—it is notorious, that in point of rent-roll and pecuniary advantages, he has profited quite as much by the past season of national intoxication as the leviathan Manufacturer; with this difference—that, generally speaking, he has *fixed* no capital. Precisely like the improvident artisan, whom he is of often in the habit of condemning with great asperity for not saving a provision during a season of *high wages*, he has enjoyed his transient prosperity with a profusion as reckless as his dependence upon it was shortsighted. Were landed men half as bad off at present as they describe themselves to be, the Pitt System may be said to have been the Arch Demon to which they sold themselves for a season of hey-day and delirium. We are told, indeed, upon Irish authority, that admitting all this to be true, it is only for mere *radicals* to stir up these recollections—that “the only question which a sensible and humane man should propose to himself in the present crisis is this, how to get out of it, how to pass through the rocks and quicksands with which the vessel is beset—how to save her from shipwreck, and protect the crew from the consequence of their own rashness and providence.”

Without contradicting the partial soundness of this advice, we must be allowed exceedingly to demur to this wholesale forgetfulness of causes, when endeavouring to remedy the consequences of landed impolicy. In every emergency, it is proper to advert to merits, and to estimate how far the public or the personal conduct of the leaders of a particular interest entitles it to especial regard. Such consideration may not do away with the necessity of an effective interference, but it may and ought exceedingly to regulate the manner of it. If, for instance, a body of people have materially sanctioned the delusion, and supported the ruinous policy by which they subsequently suffer,—if they have rancorously shared in all the temporary gain, and rancorously persecuted, oppressed, and stigmatised every body whose sight was longer than their own—will it be argued, that on the symptom of a reaction, all the world is to rush forward at the first signal of their distress, and that their past conduct ought not to temper and modify the extent of the measures for their relief? When an extreme case has arrived, no doubt the *absolutely necessary* must be done; but who, in respect to the Landlord, can say that it has yet been made manifest? His rents have fallen, and must continue to fall for some time longer; and so they

* DUBLIN EVENING POST, 31st Aug.

ought, for, although generally speaking, he has realized no part of his additional income, like the more prudent Merchant, Manufacturer, or Money Jobber,—whose fault is that? Is personal, as well as public conduct, to be taken out of consideration in national rectification? In another respect, his case may possibly merit more attention—he cannot, like the other interests, shift his capital during an unfavourable crisis; and is injured in proportion. This certainly distinguishes landed embarrassment from almost every other: but what ought it to have taught the landed man?—that it behoves him, above all people, to adopt a steady and permanent policy. Unable at will to shift from speculation to speculation, he is sure in the end to suffer by all such pernicious delusions as have distinguished the Pitt career—its Bank Restriction—its Sinking Fund, and its unprincipled prodigality. Happily, in the present instance, we are spared the necessity of much argument on the propriety of contemplating the endurance of the Landlord with due philosophy; simply because he cannot be specially assisted. We may be silent upon the demerits, but we cannot alter the fact, that none more than landed men have assisted to create 800 millions of rival capital, in the pernicious form of debt—none more than they have assisted to pledge, not only their land, but the energies and industry of all other people, either to the payment of 20 millions per annum for ever, or to the redemption of it at nearly 200 per cent. And for what?—the establishment of a rival interest, which is getting every day stronger at their expence. The landed man may bear his positive decline; that would rapidly adjust itself; but his relative declension, while the debt remains what it is, must be most mortifying; and in this point of view we should regard him as irretrievably fallen, did we not know that certain weights are borne only as long as people can endure them; and that one weight in particular is grievously felt by myriads, who possess not a foot of land.

With respect to the farmer and the tenant, we must not be provoked by their own blindness as to causes, and interested perverseness as to remedies, from acknowledging that their present situation is most grievous. It is easy to expatiate in the political economical strain,—that capital will remove itself from unprofitable channels, and industry seek a new direction, until an equilibrium be restored. Setting the ligature of leases aside, the habits of the farmer are not the habits of general business, like those of the merchant, the manufacturer, and the shopkeeper. His experience is and ought to be special and peculiar; and in regard to him, this philosophical shifting of capital is equivalent to ruin. The capital would move certainly, agreeably to the general law, but its removal would be only another word for consumption. The pertinacity with which the farmer will adhere to an unprofitable farm is proverbial, and even at this moment, there is no such eagerness to give up leases, as from all the other circumstances of their situation might be expected. If this be the only remedy, God help the existing generation of farmers! for to what employment is their capital to march? In fact, there is no want of capital in any department of business; on the contrary, every avenue to the employment of it is blocked up, and in consequence immense sums are vested in every description of foreign security. The real difficulty is produced by a sudden cessation of that artificial large demand, which the late extraordinary warfare created, and we see not what is to revive it. It is this fact which makes the situation of the farmer so pitiable; because no fall of rent can reach it in time to impede his ruin. If fall of rent would avail, it is evident that rents have largely fallen, and of course will continue to fall. Taxation too, which at its present amount Peel's Bill has rendered a species of fraud, has also been eased, and must and will be eased still further; but so overpowering are the consequences of the unnatural stimulus supplied by the Pitt policy; nothing can prevent the operation of the mighty reaction upon Agriculture, or even materially retard it, until it has swept half the present tenantry throughout the land, into the gulph of bankruptcy. We may unhappily go still further, and remark, that the only road to renovation is that very deplorable consummation. Nothing else will send out of cultivation, and ad-

just the supply to the demand. The Ministerial doctrine of over-production, in one sense, is excessively absurd; but it is rational enough in another. To say that a country over-produces where a portion of the population is starving, is certainly paradoxical; but if that country be so unhappily and artificially circumstanced in its distribution of capital and employment, that one class is producing what another cannot purchase, the riddle is solved, and such is the state of England, and still more of Ireland. But the evil will rectify itself, say Ministers: no doubt it will; but with the ruin of a generation of farmers, which, as Burke said of the Jacobins, they seem to regard no more in the righting of their system, than the sufferings of a frog in an air-pump. It is, to be sure, observed on all hands, that neither Administration nor the Legislature can do anything—To this we demur; but it certainly cannot be prevented by anything which they will do; and hence the existing race of farmers are doomed to precisely the same fate as usually befalls an existing race of minor manufacturers, or operative artisans, when employment falls short:—worse than the first, because, as we have already observed, they cannot so readily shift their capitals, but still so far like them as to struggle precariously while they last. In other respects their fate may resemble that of the artisan—they will be deemed a nuisance if they complain; and if very noisy, be subjected to the discipline of Manchester.—From their ruin a re-action will gradually spring up, and some few years afterwards, the distress among the farmers will be spoken of like the distress among the manufacturers. A myriad of people was ruined, and who could help it? Again, and again we repeat, in no country in the world is a race of operative people swept off into ruin with less political sensation, and greater Ministerial apathy than, in Great Britain. We advert not to charitable aid in extreme distress, as in the case of the Irish; that is quite another affair. Our highly speculating and adventuring system, like the worship of the idol Juggernaut, seems to require the support of a periodical immolation.

We have said above, that we demur to the assertion, that the Statesman or Legislator can do nothing in aid of existing depression. They can do, what we are quite satisfied, notwithstanding all their affected rhodomontade and horror at the suggestion, they sooner or later must do—lower the interest of the public debt—or mortgage in a word, of interest generally,—in order to support the natural re-action which they have too hastily speeded. This, and this alone, can render the Bill of Peel either an equitable or a bearable operation. Not that we rest upon that particular measure as either the sole or chief cause of present depression; for we think much of the evil would have been produced by a natural revulsion, which was unavoidable whether that Bill passed or no. Under all circumstances, demand must have necessarily decreased; and consequently prices have fallen. Under all circumstances, therefore, the relative position of things must have been disjoined, to the gradual production of what we have just anticipated—an adjustment of the national burthen to the national capacity, and of all contracts to a relative species of arrangement. Our Chancellors of the Exchequer and Financiers may "paint an inch thick," but this will be the complexion of the affairs at last. They may resolve as fiercely and as indignantly, as when they declare a bank note passing for fourteen shillings, worth twenty; it will be only to unresolve in the same easy manner,—to affect immense profundity,—and still to remain in place.

Reasoning from the over-production text of Lord Liverpool, we occasionally hear much speculation on the consequences to be anticipated from the present abundant harvest; and, as regards the farmer, an excessive quantity of absurd observation. It seems never to occur to a certain sort of reasoners, that as it affects the individual, a farmer loses by nothing so certainly, as by a bad crop, either in quality or quantity. Not one time in a thousand will a scanty crop repay by a rise in price for its scantiness, and when it does so, it is by trick and artifice. To the farmers generally, therefore, a bad harvest is an unequivocal misfortune, whatever it may be to a few capitalists and holders-back upon speculation. Save and except to speculators of this

class, the rise in price arising out of scarcity, is no benefit, but rather a disadvantage—a remark which it is the more necessary to lay a stress upon, because many people talk as if farmers would have been bettered by a barren year. Other people might, and some few of themselves, but to the mass, the mischief would have been much greater than at present. Profit to the *cultivator* by an unproductive harvest, is in fact an absurdity, whatever it may be to the previous professor and capitalist. When Lord Liverpool talks of over-production and the adjustment of supply to demand, as what must rectify the depression of the farmer, he means with the political economist, that capital will shift and land go out of cultivation. If he thinks that the disease of the *present race* of farmers will be benefited by the act of sowing without reaping, he can do nothing more graceful, than pair off with Mr. Vaccinart upon the Sinking Fund.

In the mean time, we learn that farmers are beginning to derive some benefit from the fall in husbandry labour, including that of the smith, &c. &c. as well as in the cost of a portion of his tackle. Poor Rates too, are accommodating themselves to the low prices. But it must be confessed, that however the consumer be made to reimburse them in favourable times, in a period of inadequate prices the first operation is upon the farmer and landlord, and it is most disproportionate. A wheat average of 30s. per quarter supplies nothing from the consumer, and thus low it is likely soon to be. Funded property, it is clear, must have some thing to do with this burden sooner or later. The fall of rents is of course a relief as far as it goes; but with the mortgage interest at 5 per cent. it cannot possibly go far enough. In a word, according to the best estimates, no reduction of rent which can be made, will restore things to order; nor in fact any other reduction which does not imply what is fashionably termed a breach of national good faith. Let it be termed what it will, it is ultimately unavoidable, although in saying so, we frankly admit that we are among the wickedest and wildest writers in the world; and we are content to be so classed, if it be conceded, that those who maintain that the present debt will ever be paid off, or the burden of its annual interests be permanently supported, are among the most foolish.

Duel.—A duel was fought on Wednesday morning (Sept. 18) on Hounslow-heath, between a Mr. Montague and Lieut. Grant. A dispute originated respecting a bet at Egham race-course, when some horse-whipping took place. Two shots were exchanged; by the second of which Mr. M. was slightly wounded in the shoulder, and the affair terminated.

Monitor to Prodigals.—The following was written on the back of a 10l. Bank of England note, which among others was received by a tradesman in Oxford-street last week, and may serve as a monitor to other prodigals of the present day:—Let those into whose hands this note may pass sympathise with him from whom it is just going; it is the last out of 5,000l. which, in the short period of two years, his folly has dissipated; but he will severely suffer, and shortly too."

The Duke of Wellington's Diplomatic Talents.—Besides the delay which Lord Londonderry's death occasioned in the despatch of a Minister to Congress, another cause of procrastination has arisen from the illness, as we understand, of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. The noble Duke is said to be afflicted with bilious fever, and in consequence, to have been cupped. We are truly sorry to hear this bad account of him. Had his Grace's departure been prevented by any less painful and distressing occurrence, we should not have scrupled to congratulate the country on its escape from a serious risk, and the noble Duke himself on what hereafter, in his calmer moments, he would look back upon, as a reprieve from the certainty of shame and mortification. In one point of view, we are willing to acknowledge that no great chance of discomfiture might attend his Grace's embassy. The persons in conjunction with whom this "farce" of a diplomatic meeting was to be performed, have all chosen their respective parts. The plot is agreed upon, some of the incidents prepared, and a moral duty invented—the dialogue only remains to be finished at Vienna—but the particulars of the *dénouement* none

can yet foresee. In truth, however, we do not anticipate that any English Minister going to meet the representatives of the Holy Alliance, and to speak the genuine feelings of this Court, will have many difficulties to encounter. If he treads in the footsteps of Lord Londonderry, he will find an easy task. He need not so much as co-operate with Messrs. Metternich, Hardenberge, Nesselrode, and Montmorency. He has only to obey their orders—to shut his ears to every shout for freedom—to sear his heart against the sufferings of the oppressed—to confound the principles of political society with those of military despotism—to see nothing but legitimacy at Naples or Constantinople, and nothing save rebellion in Columbia, at Madrid, and at Athens;—let the Ambassador of George IV. do these things, and we tell him that when he shows himself at such a Congress his mission can never fail. That the Cabinet, or what remains of it, have made up their minds to render the office of their negotiator an easy one, we have a proof in the man whom they have appointed. We have evinced such prompt and unqualified eagerness to bestow upon the Duke of Wellington every praise to which his peculiar merits, or, in other words, his successful service as a soldier have entitled him, that we can venture, with the less fear of misconstruction, to give him *only* that praise which is his due. They are not friends to his reputation, nor do they consult his honour or his happiness, who tell the Duke that nature has adapted him as well for the council-board as for the field. He has an accurate and active, but not an expanded intellect,—cautious prudence,—indefatigable industry,—a thorough and masterly knowledge of the details of professional duty, and of all the powers and uses of that great instrument, an army of 100,000 soldiers which the Government placed at his disposal,—an intrepidity never to be disturbed,—a vigilance scarcely ever surprised,—a fortitude which no disappointment could shake,—and a self-possession, and command of his resources, which extreme emergency seldom failed to invigorate and improve; these were qualities which raised the Duke of Wellington to the highest level of repute as an officer, and which helped to leave him as a *successful* officer, absolutely without a rival. Yet these are all qualities which may be associated, and which in his case are actually associated, with an intelligence of secondary rank. The Duke of Wellington's politics at home and abroad, he shares with partisans of the lowest description. He neither feels like the citizen of a free state, nor thinks like an enlightened legislator. Were he to meet obstructions in public affairs, or that species of resistance which could not be overcome by military force, we know not an individual much less fitted for conquest than the Duke of Wellington. It ministers but little satisfaction, that the errand on which he is about to start seems likely, if we may judge from the past, to degrade both the messenger and his employers in exact proportion to the success which may attend their undertaking. The Administration in general, are indeed past praying for, but luckless it is, that the only celebrated name which belongs to them should thus be thrown conspicuously forward as a mark for the reproaches of mankind. Among the rumours set afloat by the existence of a vacancy in the Foreign Office, is one which we notice for its bold absurdity—we mean the talk about a negotiation with Lord Lansdown, with a view to obtain his Lordship's entrance into the *present Cabinet*! Negotiation supposes an interchange of proposals and replies, in which understanding of the term we presume that there would be no great rashness in describing a negotiation for such a purpose with Lord Lansdown, as one which must be strangled at the moment of its birth. The noble Marquis enjoys too high an estimation in this country, to admit of his regarding even the rumour which we have referred to, as any thing but an offence to his fame and dignity.—*Times*, September 7.

Shocking Outrage.—Wexford, Sept. 12.—It has seldom been our task to record a more premeditated and barbarous outrage than the one we are now about to communicate to our readers. Bridget Bent, aged 11 years, the only child of a poor widow living at Bellevue, returning home between nine and ten o'clock on Sunday morning, (Sept. 8) having been absent but a few minutes, saw a woman named Margaret Devereux, who lives at Birchgrove,

a short distance from Bellevue, sitting upon a stool inside her mother's (the widow Bent's) door. When Bridget Bent, whose mother was at chapel, approached, she was asked if she had seen two little pigs upon the road, to which she replied in the negative. On entering the house, the little girl perceived that it was plundered, and demanded of Margaret Devereux why she had turned up her mother's box, and scattered her clothes about the floor. The latter immediately said—"I'll kill you if you say that I touched her clothes," at the same time taking down a flesh fork, with which, having knocked the unfortunate girl down upon a quilt, she continued striking her violently upon the head, till her cries were no longer heard. The wretch then listened to ascertain, if she had completed her murderous work, and finding the child breathing, again struck her upon the head, till the fork was bent nearly double. She then took the pitchfork from behind the door, and struck her, using both the handle and iron part, and stabbed her with it in the side and arms. Having listened a second time, and not hearing the breathing of the child, who, notwithstanding this brutal treatment, still lived, and had the address to hold her breath, she imagined she had effected her purpose, and departed with her booty, which consisted of a few yards of calico, two or three caps, some tea and sugar, and four pennies! In the evening of the same day the offender, who is about 25 years of age, was taken in the cabin where she lives, and committed to gaol, and the innocent object of her brutality conveyed to the County Infirmary. Though her head is in a frightful condition, covered with wounds, and part of the scalp cut away, yet no fracture was made, and hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Paris, September 5, 1822.—Rumours of a change in the Administration continue to be circulated in Paris, and are eagerly listened to by the public, who so far sympathise with the good people of London, as to acknowledge one obligation to the existing Ministry—the impossibility of changing it for the worse. Certain operations in the funds, supposed to be connected with diplomatic parties, have lent some degree of countenance to the report; and it is curious to observe how keenly and extensively the French speculators in stock, although comparatively tyros in the art, have plunged into all the mysteries and manœuvres of Thread-needle-street and the Chapel-court. These are the barometers we must all consult, if we wish to learn the approaching changes in the political horizon, and a doctor would no more visit a feverish patient without feeling his pulse, than would a quidnunc indite an epistle without quoting the price of Rentes or Consols. The latter part of the late war was a conflict of finance, which is by no means yet terminated. The breaking of heads is over, but the breaking of bubbles is to come: the Waterloo of the Stocks remains to be fought. England, by her immense paper winks, has raised herself to a fearful and unnatural elevation, where she remains flustering and trembling, like an enormous kite, of which the first hostile sword will cut the string. A warlike rumour, indeed, would be sufficient to tumble down the fabric of her public credit, as the report of a pistol brings down the mighty *avalanche*, and those who chose to be buried in the ruins may thank themselves for their own temerity. She is powerless in peace, and a bankrupt if she goes to war. Russia, Austria, and Prussia, not being so artificially exalted above the level of their physical means, have more natural power; but they are all crippled in finance, and incapacitated from any permanent efforts. England and her Allies have in fact discounted the wars of the next century, condensing all their horrors in the sufferings of one generation, and entailing their expences upon many. The conquerors are every where sinking and fainting under their victory; while France, after all her reductions and invasions, and confiscations, may be compared to a walnut tree, which showers down fruits and riches the more it is threshed and beaten. Her good genius fortunately denied her the boon of public credit, when at war; and the consequence is that she possesses it in peace. Her public debt is trifling compared with her resources; she has a real Sinking-Fund fully adequate to its object, her funds are constantly rising, and by a seeming perversity of fortune, France is at this moment the only country in Europe in a state of financial fitness for war.

This universal Loan system has created a new and powerful class in society, utterly unknown to our ancestors—the Fundholders, who in this age of paper are the real lords of the Creation. Power and wealth could not formerly exist without military possession or land, or some substantial basis on which to plant themselves; but here is a case of potentates, who allow the landlords to lock up the idle deeds of their estates, but walk off with all the profits; who loll in luxurious idleness, while all the other classes are their slaves, and labour for their gratification; who have not even the trouble of managing their own affairs, or appointing stewards and receivers, for their rents never vary or decline, and pour themselves spontaneously into their pockets; yet if these monopolizers of the earth's fat were asked to show their real property, they must measure out acres of moonshine, reckon up bubbles, and place their feet upon the shadow that smoke throws upon the water. Yet this class must exercise one beneficial influence; it is numerous and powerful, and its interests point directly to the maintenance of public tranquillity; and when those who should preach peace, are too often the ready advocates of discord, it is fortunate that a body of men have sprung up, who, though they owe their fortunes to war, will always be the strenuous apostles of peace.

South America.—Extract of a letter from La Guira, dated July 22:—General Bolivar having happily and speedily terminated the affairs of Quito, in which he has received the greatest assistance from General Sucre, and organised the plan for the future administration of that new and interesting portion of the Colombian Republic, determined on returning instantly to the shores of the Atlantic, not only to superintend the siege of Puerto Cavello, but also to put the foreign relations of the country over which he presides into some kind of order. From the appearance of things when he started off into the interior, he could not have thought that the siege of Puerto Cavello could have lingered so long, and indeed we who are nearer the spot, feel compelled to declare that his presence has been wanting. Morales has left Coro, with the force under his command to shut himself up in Puerto Cavello, and it is supposed he will supersede La Torre, who is no favourite with the Royalists. The wealth and women of the inhabitants and officers of Puerto Cavello have been shipped off to Curacao, Puerto Rico and Cuba, which shows they intend making a vigorous resistance; but all this would have been of no avail if proper vessels had come out in time, which would have prevented the garrison from getting supplies from the West India islands, or taking in Yankee vessels with provisions on board. From the commencement it was clear that we never could take Puerto Cavello on the land side, without the aid of a co-operating naval force, and why this naval force has not been had already, will be the subject of future inquiry. The suburbs, and indeed all the outer town, present no other appearance than a heap of ruins, yet it would be impossible to escalate or advance in front of so strong a castle as that of San Felipe, which affords a secure shelter to the garrison, and opens with an overwhelming force on the assailants. The battering trains we have, are not equal to an undertaking of this kind. We have a few good engineers, yet you must be aware that they cannot bring together the necessary means of annoyance and attack. This weakness on our part has encouraged the Royalists, and given them time to arrange and mature their plans, and their principal one has been to concentrate their forces and protect the only fortress of any consequence they hold in this neighbourhood, by a naval force with which we cannot compete. If Bolivar could have foreseen this, he never would have left the work undone here; but he feels he has been grossly deceived by those who wielded the resources of the country, and to whom he looked for co-operation in an undertaking that was to seal the independence of the country. Fortunately, he sees the error that has been committed, and he will take care it is not too late to remedy it. General Montilla died lately, and his loss is sincerely regretted by those who, like myself, knew him personally. Nearly the whole of his family have been victims to the Revolution; but all, from the mother downwards, have acted with a degree of heroism.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1822.

IRISH CONSTABLES BILL.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved the third reading of this bill.

Lord HOLLAND did not mean to vote against the bill, though he considered it in many respects objectionable. It had been quite altered since it was introduced in the Commons; there might be some useful provisions in it, but the whole measure was of a most anomalous and absurd description. His Lordship referred to one of the clauses as most extraordinary. It empowered the Lord Lieutenant to repeal no less than three acts of parliament, and that not for the whole of Ireland, but in particular districts. He understood this was done for the purpose of enabling the Lord Lieutenant to displace officers and make new appointments. Be that, however, as it might, words bearing the purport he had pointed out ought not to be allowed to remain in the bill; and, near as it was to the end of the session, he thought it would be well worth their lordships' while to introduce some words which would amend the language of a part of the bill so clumsily worded. Having said this much on the bill, he wished to ask a question of the noble earl opposite respecting the procession which had taken place in the city of Dublin on the 12th of July last. When the subject was last alluded to in that house, the attempt to keep an annual ceremony of so irritating a nature was condemned on all sides; but he had heard with regret from the noble and learned lord on the woolsack, and from the noble earl opposite, that there existed no power in the law to put down such a proceeding. He could not but recollect that his noble relation (the Duke of Bedford), when Lord Lieutenant, found means to put a stop to that disgraceful transaction. But it was not for the purpose of expressing approbation of any Lord Lieutenant, or casting reflection on others, that he now adverted to this subject. What he wished to ask was, whether there would be any objection to having before Parliament the opinion of the Crown officers on the question, whether the procession could be legally stopped; if this could not be done, he wished to know whether the noble earl would object to a resolution or some other proceeding of the house which might have the effect of preventing the recurrence of disgraceful scenes on the 12th of July next. If there were no legal power by which the ceremony could be prevented, for God's sake let the power be created. Nothing could be more indispensable. If he were not greatly misinformed there was nothing in the state of Ireland, not even the painful distress which was now endured, which was more harassing to the people than these party processions on the 12th of July. When the noble duke opposite (Wellington) was in France, with his triumphant army, he would have had too much good taste to have suffered his soldiers to celebrate the victory of Waterloo. To the Irish he believed the celebration of the battle of the Boyne was as offensive as that of Waterloo would be to the French. He hoped, therefore, that government would show a determination to put a final stop to proceedings which had such a mischievous tendency.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL, before making any observation in reply to what the noble lord had said respecting the bill, wished to say a few words on the subject to which he had last adverted. He had not the least difficulty in stating, that under all the circumstances of the case no man more reprobated than he did the continuance of the ceremony of the 12th of July in Ireland. It had, however, long been the practice that a procession should pass round the statue of King William in Dublin, on the 12th of July; and not only did the ceremony always take place on that day, but it formed a kind of state ceremony. What the noble duke to whom the noble lord opposite had alluded did was this—he put an end to the procession as a state ceremony, and intimated to the officers of state and official persons that they should take no part in it. Still, however, a procession, composed of persons who chose to attend, went round the statue. The Duke of Richmond followed the same course of prohibiting the state ceremony; and from that day to this the procession has remained upon the same footing: it is in no respect a state procession. It certainly was extremely desirable that it should be given up altogether. The present Lord Lieutenant did all he could to prevent its taking place on the 12th of July last, and would have succeeded had it not been for some provocations that were given by the opposite party. As discouragement had not the desired effect, the next question was, what could be done by law? and in consequence of communications which had taken place, that question was under consideration. It was one of great difficulty, and he did not wish to pledge himself to any opinion on the subject. He would only say that communications had passed between the Government of Ireland and the Government of this country, with a view to the adoption of some proceeding which might prevent a recurrence of the procession complained of. He therefore should, in the mean time, think it advisable not to adopt any proceeding of the kind the noble lord had suggested. With regard to passing a law to prevent the procession, he should very much object to any such measure, if it could be avoided. He agreed, however, in the necessity of finding some

means to put an end to it. With regard to the bill before the house, it certainly differed from the state in which it was introduced in the Commons. He regretted that it had been altered, because, had it passed as it was originally introduced, it would have been a far more effectual measure. Still, however, as it was, the improvement was material. He believed there was nobody who knew the state of Ireland, but would admit that some alteration in the mode of appointing constables was necessary. No man was more sensible than he of the important distinction between a local magistracy and appointments directly made by the executive, and he agreed that the power of the executive should interfere as little as possible with the municipal authorities. But this, which was certainly an important principle of a free constitution, might not be at all times suitable to every part of the empire. The great evil in the state of Ireland was, that the laws were not sufficiently obeyed either by the rich or by the poor. There was nothing, however, alarming in appointments being made directly by the Crown. On this subject their lordships would find the strongest evidence, if they looked to the situation of Scotland. After the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, what was done? The whole of the executive magistracy of the country derived their authority directly from the government. This practice still continued. The Sheriff deputies are appointed by the Crown; and yet there is no country in the world in which justice is more impartially administered between the rich and the poor than in Scotland. This bill did a great deal that was proposed to be done by the original bill. It gave the appointment of the first constables to the Lord Lieutenant. The magistrates had the appointment of the other constables; but the Lord Lieutenant had the power of removing them. The bill, as far as it went, was beneficial, and he therefore expected that their lordships would agree to it.

The Earl of LIMERICK was convinced that some remedy was necessary. He, however, thought that the bill had been improved by the alterations in the Commons. Had it passed as it was originally introduced, he believed that no respectable persons would have continued in the magistracy. He was, however, willing to accept the bill as a partial remedy.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH disagreed with the noble lord who spoke last. If the bill had passed in its original state, he believed there would soon have been very few but respectable magistrates in Ireland. As the matter now stood, he was at a loss what vote to give. All that could be said for it was, that the bill, perhaps, would do no harm. He thought, however, that the most parliamentary conduct would be, when the question was put, to say "not content," in order to force Government to bring forward another measure. Jobbing was complained of with respect to Ireland; but when they increased the value of the office of constable, that was not a way likely to diminish it. The salary of the first constable was 150*l.* and he had heard of a magistrate who wished to resign, in order that he might get one of these constables' places.

The Earl of LIMERICK explained. He had numerous letters from Ireland, which stated that the consequence of passing this bill as it was originally introduced would be to give great offence to the magistrates.

The Earl of DARNLEY regretted that this bill should have been brought before the house at so late a period of the session. He expressed great satisfaction at what had fallen from the noble earl opposite, respecting the procession in Dublin on the 12th of July. Nothing could be more grateful to the people of Ireland, than to learn that it was the opinion of the minister of the Crown, that such disgraceful proceedings should be put an end to. He hoped the subject would be taken into consideration early in the next session, and that means would be adopted for preventing the repetition of such an insult to the people of Ireland.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH pointed out inconsistencies between the present bill and the bills of 1814 and 1819. A constable, who under the present bill had a hundred a year, would, in the case of disturbances in his own district, very likely be appointed constable under the bills of 1814 and 1819, which would then operate. Under these bills he would have 150*l.* a year. Thus a premium of 50 percent, was held out to him for making mischief.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

ALIEN BILL.

Lord HOLLAND presented a petition from Ipswich against the alien bill. Had more time been allowed it would have been more numerously signed.

The petition was read at length, and laid upon the table.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL then moved the third reading of the alien bill. He would shortly state the grounds on which it rested. He had always considered that such a bill formed a part of the ancient law of the realm, and, looking at the matter abstractly, it was impossible that foreigners residing here should not have conflicting duties, owing the

primary duty to the state that gave them birth. It was therefore necessary that some power of control over them should exist. In the great charter of our rights, great advantages were given to alien merchants, but it was for the benefit of the inhabitants of this country by the encouragement of commerce. If it were otherwise, why was the special privilege secured to alien merchants? the exception proved the rule, and established the principle. It had been already proved that the Crown possessed such a prerogative, and in the reign of Elizabeth it had been distinctly exercised. It might be asked, then, why any special measure was necessary; and it arose out of the difficulty of exercising the common law right. The alien bill had not originated in time of war, though war was then thought highly probable in the end of 1792. It had originated in the state of France, and the numbers of foreigners who flocked to this country. The question was, whether in the present state of the world it was fitting that this power should be withheld from the executive government? He thought that one of its strongest recommendations was that it was likely to prevent disputes with foreign powers. It was a right to be vested generally in the Crown, and it was not directed against any particular state. Looking to the condition of the world in general, to the revolutions pending and completed, without at all considering which party was right or which was wrong, it was equally proper that a power should be enjoyed by the executive to prevent this kingdom from being the general receptacle of the discontented. Buonapart had once claimed that the British government should send away the French Princes, and though the demand was refused, it was added, that though they be entertained on the ground of hospitality, they would not be allowed to make this country the theatre of plots and machinations. His conviction was, that as far as the public securities were concerned, foreigners would be disposed to invest their property in our funds in proportion to the means taken to promote the general tranquillity. The fair question was whether for the sake of the internal and external peace of the country, this bill ought not to be adopted.

The Earl of DARNLEY shortly opposed the bill, contending that it was most disgraceful and useless.

Lord HOLLAND could not retire from the house with satisfaction at the close of an anxious session, if he did not do all in his power to resist a bill which, in all points of view, was objectionable, and which he had hoped never to have seen again in parliament: it was *monstrum nulla virtute redemptum*. He had trusted that the new Secretary of State for the Home Department, after he was once warm in his seat, would have felt himself and the country sufficiently to have allowed a law so odious to expire. The very terms of preceding alien bills showed that they were grounded solely upon peculiar circumstances, and all the ministers who had brought them forward had rested them upon temporary expediency and necessity. The preambles of former bills represented that they were called for by the number of individuals daily arriving in this country; but at this moment every day produced a new man, that the King's subjects were abandoning it in shoals. The noble earl had contended that the measure was likely to promote peace, yet it was a singular fact that we had been at war during nearly the whole existence of alien bills. He had also noticed, in reference to the present reigning family of France, the use which he had made of the alien bill at the peace of Amiens; but had it not been upon our statute book, the noble earl could have given a much better answer to the then First Consul. Buonaparte had complained, also, of the libellous publications against him in this country; and the noble earl, in this instance, had been able to reply that the publishers only could be punished through the intervention of a jury. Until this inhospitable measure was first adopted in 1793, Great Britain had been able to assert that she was free, and that she opened her arms to foreigners. Such had once been the reply of the States of Holland, when King William required that Bayle should be banished. He (Lord Holland) would not offer any of the numerous observations arising out of a consideration of *Magna Charta*, but either the prerogative did or did not exist in the Crown; if it did, this bill was needless, and if it did not, it was not to be denied that until 1792 the country had thriven without it. He doubted the applicability of the case referred to by the noble earl in the reign of Elizabeth. If the King were to exercise this prerogative, the proceeding could not be so summary, as by the bill an interval would be allowed for explanation, and for clearing up disputed character; or, at all events, the person accused under the law of the land, would enjoy the right of making his case known, and appealing to a jury consisting of half foreigners and half Englishmen. In the range and scope of his (Lord Holland's) own acquaintance, he had known many who had refused, not to visit, but to take up their abode in England, because they dreaded the exercise of the odious powers given by this measure. The case of Mr. Las Cases was one of foul abuse. Supposing the right to seize in St. Helena on the slightest suspicion, still the subsequent proceedings have been unjustifiable. Being sent 500 miles up the country at the Cape of good Hope, he had been able, from memory, to write the history of his life, and to record much of what had been taken from him; above all, the conversations of that great man whom he had long

served, and whose conversations would live ages beyond the date when such arguments as those of the noble lord were utterly forgotten. When he reached our shores, not only he was not permitted to land, but his papers were seized without the shadow of law or right, and in a manner that was little short of downright robbery. True it was that they had been afterwards restored to him, on the proper representations being made: but in the first instance there existed no more right to take possession of them than to take possession of any British subject's private memoranda. He (Lord Holland) had not thought it for the advantage of M. Las Cases to have the subject mentioned in parliament at this time. (*hear from the Ministerial benches.*) He would explain the reason of that opinion: it was, that to him it appeared wiser that Las Cases should not defy the government as it were; but that rather he should wait to see whether government would restore to him his papers, which they had since done, much to their credit, and in the handsomest manner. (*hear.*) Their lordships had been told that only 14 or 15 cases had occurred since the peace, in which the alien act had been enforced. He (Lord Holland) knew not whether they had occurred during the period of the war, or after the peace; but certain he was, that many more had come to his knowledge, some of which were of a much more heart-breaking description than those he had already been describing. On one of the last occasions upon which the necessity of such a measure as this had been insisted on, the ground taken by noble lords opposite was, that it was required by the then situation of the world. But that situation was acknowledged to have become entirely changed since; and the cause having ceased, the consequence ought not to be continued. The noble lord said that this was a measure of protection. What did they mean by talking about protection, who were always lauding the constitution? What was the use of such a protection while that constitution remained to us? If the constitution was at any time endangered, was there no law for us to resort to? If ours were an arbitrary government, there might be some use and some consistency in talking about protection. But he knew of no other protection which his Majesty's Ministers ever could have contemplated, unless it were, that after that great and extraordinary man with whom they had so long contended, was sent over a vast expanse of ocean into solitary and unhealthy confinement, it was found necessary to guard against him, in exile and imprisonment, by a suspension of the British Constitution—by assuming a power of this extraordinary nature as a security against that great man, of which he (Lord Holland) had heard those who loved him least but knew him best declare, that he was the most extraordinary character who had risen in the world during the last 1000 years. For his own part, he would not hesitate to say that he participated in that general sentiment of grief and regret with which the intelligence of his death had been received by every admirer of fallen greatness all over Europe. But when he (Lord Holland) considered the lingering kind of death to which that mighty individual had been condemned, (if not by his Majesty's ministers, at least by those acting under them and with them,) that sentiment of sorrow and compassion was changed into one of a very different character. It was some consolation at least to recollect that they who, either by permission or by omissions, had contributed to put this indelible stain upon the fair fame and honour of the country, would have some foretaste in the general abhorrence and execration with which the treatment of that departed and extraordinary person had been viewed and remarked upon, as soon as the intelligence of his death had been made known—of the bitter ingredients in which the memory of such conduct would be transmitted to the latest posterity. (*hear, hear.*) This language of his (Lord Holland's) might not be very philosophical, but on such an occasion it was impossible to repress his feelings. But, returning to the point: this distinguished individual was now gone; this alarming, this gunpowder person, from whom we were to be protected, was no more; and surely the noble lord would not contend that it was necessary to protect us against his ghost. (*a laugh.*) The noble Earl (Liverpool) had assumed the same tone as the noble viscount near him had done, in declaring that this measure had been prepared with no reference whatever to the wishes of foreign Powers. The noble earl had followed up that assertion by ridiculing the idea that with such an act we should possibly get embroiled with foreign governments. He had said it was calculated rather to keep the peace between them and us; but if it was to preserve this country from those amongst us who were plotting against the welfare of our constitution, by engaging in unundertakings against those of other states; if it was to operate upon those Frenchmen who, as they walked the streets of London, were supposed to be meditating schemes against that great blessing which the noble earl had ardently contributed to confer on France, in the restored dynasty of the Bourbons, how was it possible for this government to know any thing about such men without some communication from those foreign governments, in respect of them? But let the house take a case by way of proof—the case of Greece and Turkey. After the carnage which had recently dyed the seas of Europe and Asia, in the conflicts between these two powers, and the situation in which Turkey stood at this moment, did the noble lord mean to say, that upon any information received from the Turkish Government, or even from the British government in those quarters, that some Greek soldier, some unfortunate

refugee who had been rightfully and bravely employed in the great office of endeavouring to assist his country to regain her freedom, was now in our dominions—did the noble lord mean to say, that such would be a fitting opportunity exercise the powers of this act? He (Lord Holland) denied that it would be; and far from viewing it as a measure of policy or of peace, he thought that, in the case he now put, it would prove not only infinitely disgraceful, but highly mischievous to England. While he was on this subject, he must be allowed to say, that it would be a subject of the purest congratulation to every generous mind, to see those beautiful and fertile provinces that had now for nearly four hundred years been cursed with the fiercest and the darkest despotism, wrested from their barbarous oppressors. But what was yet more, he would venture to assert, that there was no power in Europe—looking to the recorded opinions of all times—more interested in expelling the Turks from those usurped dominions than England. One of the greatest writers which this kingdom ever boasted, distinguished by his profound judgment, his virtues, and his humanity, and, moreover—for perhaps the noble earl opposite would be disposed to think of him the more highly on that account—a Secretary of State (a laugh), the celebrated Addison had declared, that for a man to think that the existence of Turkey, as an European state, was necessary to the peace and well-being of the rest of Europe, or to suppose that England in particular was not mainly interested in the down fall, was in his judgement, the “*ne plus ultra*” of absurdity. The same elegant author, after intimating that such misconception of things, if it existed, might excite his compassion, expressed his doubts that any body was to be found in Great Britain who really entertained such notions. The noble lord (Holland) then proceeded to contend, that as far as the general safety of the country was concerned, she would fare much better without such a measure than with it. During the longest period of peace that she had ever enjoyed without interruption, it was remarkable that these dangerous powers were not exercised. One of the strongest objections that he felt to the bill was the same as that which was mentioned in the petition from Ipswich—namely, that it gave to his Majesty’s ministers the power, if not actually of concurring in, yet of aiding and abetting (at least), the objects of the Holy Alliance: and he deprecated any such compliment being paid to that association, as the calling for a vote of this kind from the British Parliament. The proceedings of the former offered a singular contrast to that spirit of improvement (excited, possibly, in some few instances by seditions and dangerous persons), which was now abroad, between those who were for reforming ancient abuses in oppressive governments, and those who were anxious to preserve not only the existence of the old tyrannies, but the evils also with which their administration was accompanied forty or fifty years ago. This sort of contest he considered to be carrying on, more or less, at all times, and in seasons of peace and war: but he should consider that of all the plans which could be adopted, that of giving any assistance to those who were the greatest enemies of improvement, in any country, would be in a British Government, the most faithless, the most foolish, and the most wicked; and he could not but view the present bill, if not originating in such a design, as a proof that such a design was in existence. Its effect had been to make the people of the continent believe that, however such intentions might be disavowed in Parliament, yet that this country was in wishes and in effect, assisting in the work of depredation and encroachment on public rights, which were at present going on from one end of Europe to the other, and of which he deeply and earnestly implored their lordships now to resist the further progress. It must be galling to the feelings of every Englishman to have so odious a measure as this alien bill objected against his country, by every foreigner whom he might happen to converse with. How was it possible to adduce any grounds upon which it could be proved, that either directly or indirectly, this bill was not, in fact, connected with motives of continental policy? He would rather that the country should open her arms to all foreigners who sought her protection: and he wished that the Government might be empowered by Parliament to say to foreign governments—“we have no power to stop them.” Such a procedure would be likely to ensure for us the good wishes and the gratitude of Europe. He confessed that, much as he deprecated and detested the various oppressions to which this measure might lead, the violation of rights, the corruption which it was likely to work in the hearts of those who would be called on to administer it, and the offence which it implied against the laws of hospitality and the dictates of humanity, his greatest objection to it was, that it did seem to form a part of that system to which he had already alluded, and which he held in such abhorrence and disgust. On these principles, he called upon their lordships not to give even the appearance of their sanction, by passing such a measure, to the laying of one stone upon that gilty fabric which foreign despots were attempting to erect upon the ruins of the rights and the liberties of subjects.

Earl BATHURST shortly supported the bill.

Lord GAGE suggested a clause, which we were so unfortunate as not to collect one word of below the bar.

Strangers were ordered to withdraw, but the close was immediately negatived without a division, and the bill was read a third time.

On the question, that the bill do pass—

Lord HOLLAND successively proposed the two clauses following—“That if any alien or aliens, under the provisions and enactments of this bill, or one or any of them, shall be removed out of his Majesty’s dominions, the cause of such removal, the place from whence such alien or aliens shall have been removed, and the place to which they shall be conveyed, shall be forthwith returned to parliament.

“That to every such alien or aliens, the cause of his or their removal shall be certified 24 hours before such removal shall take place, and he or they in the mean time shall be at liberty to communicate with his or their friends, upon the course proper to be taken under the circumstances, without endangering his or their personal safety.”

Both these clauses were negatived without a division; and their lordships then divided on the passing of the bill, when he numbers were—Content, 22: Not Content, 6: Majority for the passing of the bill, 16.—Adjourned.

Old Bailey—Interesting Case.

Mary Agnes Louise Butler, a ladylike looking young woman, 23 years old, of interesting appearance, was placed at the bar, charged with having stolen 35*l.* in 5*l.* notes, in the dwelling-house of Rovett Cotterell, No. 28, Surrey-street, Strand, the property of Wm. Drew, the prisoner being in an advanced state of pregnancy, the Court permitted her to be accommodated with a chair. The following witnesses were called to support the charge against the prisoner.

Mrs. Eliza Cotterell, having been sworn, stated that she lived at No. 28, Surrey-street, Strand, and kept a boarding house. The prisoner came to board and lodge with her in August last. She had known her for a few days, about three or four months before. She stated to witness that she had been in France, and was about to return there in a week or a fortnight. She said she had been married, and called herself Mrs. Butler. Witness received her as a lodger. The dining-room was in common to all her lodgers. Captain Drew, of the EDWARD East Indiaman, boarded and lodged with her at the time. He had a writing desk, which was usually placed on a small table that stood in a window in the dining room. On Saturday the 11th of August, Capt. Drew went out and did not return that evening. Witness went up to bed a little after 12 o’clock, leaving Mrs. Butler in the dining-room alone. Witness’s daughter had gone to bed an hour before. After witness had been half an hour upstairs, she had occasion to go to her daughter’s room, and saw the prisoner coming up-stairs. She slept in the room next to witness’s, five pair of stairs up. On seeing witness, she made a noise and seemed agitated. She caught hold of the banister. Witness asked what was the matter? to which she replied that she was tired. On the following day (Sunday) at two o’clock, witness saw the desk in the usual place, but the lock was open. She put it into her own closet. The prisoner had been down and out at this time. Capt. Drew returned at about one o’clock, but went out again, and did not return until Monday morning, when she saw him at breakfast, and then took him his desk. In consequence of missing some money from it, a Bow-street officer was sent for. The officer searched all the servants. The prisoner was in bed. Witness went up to her room, after a few minutes’ delay was admitted. When she was dressed, the officer came in and searched the room. Witness remained inside the door. The officer found some money in the drawers, and two 5*l.* notes in the rosettes of the bed curtains. He also found a clasp of a pocket-book in a drawer.

Cross-examined by Mr. ALLEY.—Witness has been married these seven years. Her husband is a conveyancer residing in Gloucestershire. She will not tell where she was married. Her husband’s name is Robert Dormer Cotterell. She did not know on Sunday that any thing had been lost. The officer laid hold of the rosette, and the noise of the rustling of paper was heard. Witness put her hand to it, and the officer pulled out the notes. Miss Butler complained on that Saturday night of the loss of her pocket-book; she said her key was in it, and she could not get her night-clothes from her drawers. Witness was the first person searched after the servants.

William Drew is master mariner of an East Indiaman. He lodged with Mrs. Cotterell. On the 26th of July he received 180*l.* out of Messrs. Prescott and Co’s bank. There were sixteen 5*l.* notes amongst what he received: he did not know their numbers or dates. He had seven of them in his possession on Saturday, the 10th of August. When he was about to go out, he pulled his money from his pocket, and observing that it was too much money to take out with him, retained three sovereigns, put the seven notes into his desk. This was in the prisoner’s presence. Is sure he left the desk locked; it was quite new. Besides she prisoner, there were present Mrs. Cotterell’s daughter, Mr. Briscoe, and a friend who went out with him; he slept out on Sunday night, and returned at 8 o’clock on Monday morning. Mrs. Cotterell then produced

the desk; it was open, and on looking into it he missed a penknife and the seven notes. A search took place in consequence; the servants were searched, and Mrs. Cotterell was searched. Witness requested Mrs. Cotterell to go and sit in Miss Butler's room until Ellis, the officer should go up. The prisoner disclaimed all knowledge of the two 5l. notes. The sovereigns she said were her own. He knew of a third 5l. note having been discovered afterwards.

Cross-examined.—Witness did not see Mrs. Cotterell from Saturday to Monday. He took no note of the numbers or dates of his notes.

Mary Ann Ashford was a servant in Mrs. Cotterell's service. Was the last person up on that Saturday night. The prisoner remained up half an hour after Mrs. Cotterell. She rang the bell violently, and asked witness for her pocket-book. She first said she had left it on the bed, and then under the bed. She said it contained the key of her drawers, and without it she could not get her night-dress. On Sunday she said she had found her key on the carpet, but not the pocket-book, and that she had no money but what was in it. She went out at one o'clock, and returned at 10 at night.

Cross-examined.—Witness recollects a bonnet having been brought home for her young mistress on Saturday evening; but does not know that Miss Butler offered to lend Mrs. Cotterell some money.

James Ellis, a Bow-street officer, made the search upon that occasion. The lock had the appearance of having been forced. After searching the servants, &c., he went up to Miss Butler's bed room, and told her he had searched all the other lodgers, and requested permission to search her. She said he might do so. In her upper drawer he found four parcels of money wrapped up in paper and sealed. One contained 20 sovereigns, another 20 shillings, a third 10 shillings, and the fourth 10 six pences. There were two sovereigns and four shillings and four-pence loose. He also found a clasp of a pocket-book in a drawer. He requested Mrs. Cotterell to search the prisoner, and left the room. He then returned, and searched the bed furniture. He put his hand to one of the rosettes, and heard something rattling. He then felt another, to try if it was stiffened with paper to keep it in form. Mrs. Cotterell said, "What is that rattling?" and put her hand to the rosette. Witness examined it, and drew two 5l. notes from it. The prisoner said she knew nothing about them; they were not hers. She had had the money, she said, by her for three weeks or a month. The paper in which it was wrapped was only dated 14 or 15 days back. Another 5l. note came to his hands on the 27th of August. He then went to Tothill-fields' Bride-well, accompanied by Mr. Price.

Cross-examined.—He desired Mrs. Cotterell to go into the prisoner's room and call her up. Mrs. Cotterell remained in the room until witness went in. Another person searched the bed before he did. The prisoner said at the police-office that she had sealed up the money for the purpose of keeping it to defray her expenses in France.

Francis Newcombe, Messrs. Prescott and Co.'s clerk, proved the notes produced to be those which had been paid to Capt. Drew.

Upon being called upon for her defence, the prisoner read some observations from a written paper, which were quite inaudible. She then proceeded to animadvert in language of her own, upon the improbabilities of Mrs. Cotterell's statement. She dwelt upon the suspicious circumstances attending Mrs. Cotterell's conduct; and said in explanation of her refusal to mention the person's name from whom she had received the money, that she could not do so without breeding dissension in his family; sooner than which, she would endure every species of suffering, even imprisonment for life. Several offers of compromise had, she said, been made to her; and the many circumstances of her case, which were distressing to her feelings, pointed out to induce her to accept them; she was reminded of her daughter in France; of the danger she was in of being imprisoned for life, or transported; but notwithstanding all this, she rejected the offers from a consciousness of her innocence.

When she had concluded her address, she called a witness, who, she said, was sworn not to mention names.

Joseph Singleton was then sworn, and said he was a porter, and had carried Miss Butler a letter from a gentleman at Boodle's club-house, about three or four weeks before the time in question, which appeared to contain both notes and sovereigns.

Mr. Justice RICHARDSON having summed up the evidence.

The Jury retired for a few minutes, and returned a verdict of Guilty of stealing, but not in a dwelling-house; that is, not capitally.

MARRIAGES.

On Friday, the 13th of September, at Lambeth Church, F. T. West, Esq. Pavement Finsbury, to Sarah Penelope, only daughter of J. Brayne, Esq. Brixton-common, Surrey.

On Saturday, the 21st of September, at St. Antholin's, Watling-street, Mr. Wm. Fell, of Cloak-lane, to Miss Young, of Great Surrey-street.

Music.

"FOR MUSIC KEEPS THE KEY OF MEMORY."—*Croly.*

Oh yes, the sounds were sweet as those
That die away at Evening's close,
And gentle as the tones that fall
From waters wildly musical.
But Music is not dear to me,
It wakes too much of memory;
There is a spell in Music's sigh
That breathes too much of days gone by.
The silver tone, the sweet voiced shell,
To me are sad as the farewell
Of parting lovers; Music wakes
The wildest throbs, and Music takes
Each shape of fancy; but it brings
To me the shades of lovely things
Past, and for ever—hopes deferred,
Or, like the song of the spring bird,
Dying when sweetest. Music's sigh
First taught me love's idolatry,
Waked my young heart to find (too late)
It might be left all desolate;
To curse the dream-like life before.
To love the once loved song no more;
To know, hope, genius, spirit fled,
Soul-sickness, feeling withered!—
Rather be mine, the heartless smile,
A flower on the lava; while
Beneath his flame and barrenness
The colours do not glow the less,
I bade my heart once be my world,
And dreamed it could; but I was hurled
From my enchanted pinnacle
Of hope, of joy, of trust, to dwell
Mid those stern truths which chilled that heart,
And bade youth's fairy lights depart.
And Music has to me a tone
Sacred to thoughts, to feelings gone,
When love was faith, or ere I knew
Its altar frail, its sign untrue—
That it was like the hues that spring
Upon the rainbow's wandering.
But now those feelings cannot be,
Their echo is too sad for me;
For what can Music breathe me now?—
The blighted hope, the broken vow!—*Literary Gazette.*

The Army.

RECORDS OF THE SERVICES OF REGIMENTS. DIRECTED BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

His Majesty has been pleased to command, that with a view of preserving a remembrance of the particular services and achievements of the British army, a *National Military Record* of all the Battles and Actions in which Regiments have been, or may be engaged, shall be prepared by the Inspector of Regimental Colours, and deposited in the office of the Adjutant General; and that this Record shall contain the following particulars, viz.

- 1st. An account of all the Battles or Actions in which the troops have been or may be engaged as aforesaid,
- 2d. Paintings of the Colours and Trophies captured in the several engagements.
- 3d. The Names of the Officers killed or wounded in each action.
- 4th. The names of those Officers, who, in consideration of their gallant services and meritorious conduct in the said engagements, either have been, or may be distinguished and rewarded with titles, medals, or other marks of his Majesty's gracious favour; together with the names of all such Non-commissioned Officers and privates as may have especially signalled themselves.
- 5th. A List of the Corps engaged in each action, together with Paintings of such Badges and Distinctions as his Majesty may have been graciously pleased to authorise to be borne on their standards, colours, and appointments, in commemoration of their distinguished conduct and signal intrepidity.

Pun Legal.—At the late Lewes Assizes, a landlord brought some wine to a gentleman dining in a private room, which he did not approve, and he requested it might be changed. The landlord expressed his surprise at this, as he said it was greatly admired by the *Gentlemen of the Bar*, who were drinking it above stairs. "Aye," replied the other very coolly, "they are not Judges."

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—169—

Bachelor's Ball,

(From a Correspondent.)

On Monday evening, the gaities of the season were closed by the Bachelors of Calcutta entertaining their married friends, and the fair Spinsters of this City, at a Ball and Supper, at the Town Hall. The day had been rainy throughout; and the evening continued gloomy. The weather, however, was fortunately fresh and cool; and if we may judge from the numbers assembled, the pluvous state of the atmosphere could not have deterred many of their fair friends from gracing the Ball of the "*Lamentables*" with their presence.

It had, we understand, been originally determined, that masks and fancy dresses should not be admitted; and then again, that they should be admitted; but finally, and doubtless after the most mature deliberation, it was resolved, that they should not be tolerated, though we confess we can see no sufficient reason for their exclusion. Fancy with her "*quips and cranks and wanton wiles*" never fails to add life and animation to the gayest scene; and we really cannot imagine, that any unpleasant consequence could ever arise from the admission of masks at the Town Hall, when sufficient precautions are taken in the distribution of the Tickets.

The dance commenced about ten o'clock, and was continued with great animation till the hour of supper. Quadrilles were, as usual, the order of the evening; but the almost exploded Country Dance gave occasional variety to the scene, and afforded some who otherwise must have remained inglorious spectators, an opportunity of sharing in the saltatorial amusements of the evening.

At the usual hour, the company descended to one of the very best suppers that has ever been given in the Town Hall. Every thing was good; and the wine, more particularly, was excellent. After supper Colonel Marley, the President, after an appropriate speech gave as a toast "*The Ladies*;" which was drank in bumpers of Champagne, with loudly expressed enthusiasm and all the deep devotion which that toast can never fail to inspire.

After supper, the Company returned to the Ball-room, when dancing was re-commenced; and continued to a late hour. Towards the close of the Ball, several couples entered the giddy but graceful circle of the Waltz, and were soon surrounded by those who assembled thick "*as leaves in Vallombrosa*," to witness this truly elegant and fascinating dance.

We have heard, some of our "*Lamentable*" and we may say, lamenting friends say,—the Ball was not so fully attended, nor afforded them so much pleasure as they expected.—What they expected we know not; but, "*we've an idea*" that the dispositions of our said friends, have begun to curdle by too long a perseverance in a state of "*single blessedness*;" the acidulating properties of which are, alas! but too well known. We therefore earnestly exhort them, *sans delay*, to get married. For ourselves, we thought the festivities of the Ball and the Banquet, as delightful as youth and beauty and gaiety, good music, good wine, and good humour, could possibly render them; and, at a very late hour, left the Ball-room still crowded with the votaries of Terpsichore, repeating to ourselves, in the words of the first of living Poets:—

"Well speeds alike the Banquet and the Ball;
And the gay dance of bounding beauty's train
Links grace and harmony in happiest chain;
Blest are the early hearts and gentle hands
That mingle there in well according band;
It is a sight the careful brow might soothe,
And make age smile and dream itself to youth,
And youth forget such hour was past on earth,
So springs the exulting bosom to that mirth!"

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable,	Premium	30 0 a 31 0
Non-Remittable, Certificates, 5 p. ct.,	ditto ..	6 0 a 7 0

Kishnaghur District.

Another daring outrage has been committed on the persons of two Indigo Planters in the Kishnaghur District. Towards the end of last week, a body of armed men lay concealed under the banks of a tank, and on the approach of the two Gentlemen, Mr. H. and Mr. C., whose road lay in that direction, they first assailed them with a volley of abuse, and then growing more daring, advanced with the apparent intention of a desperate attack. Being well mounted, the Gentlemen with their attendants, on finding things wear so serious an aspect, charged the whole gang; some of whom separating from the main body were surrounded; but in the hurry to lay hold of more, it is to be regretted, the captives got away from those employed to secure them. The marauders succeeded, under cover of a thick fog, in making their escape across a jheel, leaving in the hands of the Gentlemen and their servants six of the clubs with which they had armed themselves.

Intelligence has been sent to Kishnaghur; and, it will appear rather extraordinary, that these persons composing a body of about 40 who were, it is suspected, sent from Ranagaut for some desperate enterprize, have been suffered to prowl about that part of the country, unapprehended by the Police, although notice of them has long since been sent to the same headquarters; and the Daroga has repeatedly declared, that he has long known these men as desperate characters, but lamented that no orders had been sent to have them apprehended. But for the spirited manner in which the defence was turned into an attack, the public might again have to read the account of another massacre.

Advice to Great Men.

To the (late) Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

I perceive by your Paper that you are ordered home, for expressing an opinion, in which I believe most people will coincide with you; but still the assigned cause for your Summary Transmission appeared so extraordinary, that it was some time before I could persuade myself that you were really in earnest.

You will now be considered as a persecuted man; and, in consequence, your Paper will be more popular, more read, and more admired than ever it has been before; and those who would wish to be your greatest enemies, will prove themselves your greatest friends; and the injury they would willingly inflict upon you, will fall with increased violence upon their own heads; for it is an undeniable truth, "that opinions, whatever they may be, cannot be altered by violence; and no species of enthusiasm can be subdued by cruelty."

I was much amused with your Correspondent's account of the "*Military Rumpus*" in that noble corps, the Thunderers; a very similar case occurred lately in England. Col. Sycophant, a high Tory, who commanded the Fusiliers, insisted upon it that the Mess should not take in the MORNING CHRONICLE; but the Colonel being an old Wife, was not much attended to, and the Officers declared, that nothing but a General Order should prevent their taking in, what they conceived to be the best Paper. The old Colonel being silly enough to refer it to higher authority, he received a polite answer, but was informed, that his interference was ill-timed, and ill-judged; that no possible doubt could be entertained, of the great loyalty, gentlemanly deportment, and good conduct of the Fusiliers, and therefore Government would not influence the private opinions of the Officers by sanctioning the arbitrary act recommended by the worthy Colonel. This proper and liberal conduct on the part of Government annoyed the poor old Gentleman very much, and he began to doubt whether the MORNING POST, hitherto his oracle, was really an infallible paper.

I mention this anecdote, because I have been informed that there are high and mighty men in this country, who are really so

bigotted, and so devoid of all manly feeling, that they would deny their inferiors the liberty of thinking, speaking, or acting for themselves in matters entirely of a private nature; and that numbers who would willingly subscribe to your excellent Paper, are prevented from so doing, by the fear of offending their superiors, on whom their subsistence in a great measure depends. If there are such superiors in this country, I pity them: for their conduct and illiberal sentiments are a disgrace to the nineteenth century.

And now, Sir, I must take my leave of you; no doubt but you have faults, and failings in common with your fellow mortals, but from what I publicly know of you, (and I have scrutinized your writings pretty closely,) I have great pleasure in wishing you health, success, and prosperity, and hoping that in another year you may again return to conduct your excellent and independent Paper, I subscribe myself

Your,

AMICUS IGNOTUS.

Want of Public Ordinances.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

All who are duly affected with the thought of Eternity, will be led to see its vast importance, when compared with the fleeting moments of Time; and will candidly acknowledge that our Spiritual Concerns are of far greater moment, than the things of this transitory life; and of course, ought to be attended to the first: but my reason for addressing you is, to shew that they are attended to the last.

Within these last few years, there has been a Superintendent Surgeon appointed in each district to visit and inspect the hospitals, in the different stations of that district in which they reside; and the General Officers Commanding each division of the Army visit these stations, and inspect the Battalions stationed there. Now, Sir, let us look at our Ecclesiastical Establishment. Of late years there has been some addition made to the number of our Ministers, but still those whose residence is at a distance from public Stations, do not reap the least benefit from the increase; no, for in this respect, every thing remains just as usual; but in my humble opinion, I think they ought to visit now and then, those who are unfortunately deprived of every opportunity of visiting them. Perhaps it will be said,—“no; there is no occasion for doing so, because the Troops change their Stations almost every year, and by this means nearly every person in the Army has an opportunity of enjoying the benefit of Public Ordinances.”

But this is not the case; for there are many who after once leaving a public station, never again enjoy this great blessing. I, for one, can confidently affirm, that I have not seen a Church since May 1813; and only once a Minister, and that occurred through mere accident in 1816. There are several Missionaries in this country, but I never heard of any of them going more than a day's march from home; and this is actually the case with regard to the Ministers of the Church: they never leave their Stations unless it be to go a little distance to solemnize Matrimony. The Ministers of the Roman Catholic persuasion, visit their little flocks that are scattered through the country once a year, and oftener, if occasion requires. A short distance from this place, there are a few Portuguese Writers, &c. they have got a small Bungalow fitted out, and a Minister attends them occasionally—yes, and we are told that Saint Paul, “departed, and went over all the country of Galatia and Phrygia strengthening the Brethren.”

There are now in this place nearly a dozen Europeans, besides Children and Native Christians; but when they will be visited by a Minister it is hard to say:—perhaps never; at least there is no more likelihood of it now, than there was twelve years ago. “I kept back nothing that was profitable unto you, but have showed unto you, and have taught you publicly, and from house to house,” Acts 20, c. 20 v.—“Go, and do thou likewise.”

Bibbeggunge, Feb. 1323.

A LAY PROTESTANT.

Telegraphic Communication.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Much has been said within the present month, on Telegraphic Communications, and the stratagems used by the Antients to convey secret messages: in addition, I beg leave to offer the following singular mode to your notice:—

John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester, amongst other stratagems relates one from the Fifth Book of Herodotus: “Hystaeus, who was resident with Darius, in Persia, being desirous to send to Anistogoras, in Greece, on the subject of revolting from the Persian Government, (concerning which they had before conferred) but not knowing how, at that distance, to communicate on so dangerous a business with sufficient secrecy, he at length thought of the following contrivance: having pitched on one of the household servants, who was troubled with sore eyes, he told him, that for his recovery his hair must be shaved, and his head scarified: in the performing of this operation, Hystaeus took occasion to imprint his secret intentions on his servant's head, and keeping him close at home till his hair was grown. He then told him, that for his perfect cure he must travel into Greece, to Anistogoras, who, by shaving his hair a second time, would certainly restore him.”

By this relation, it is plainly to be seen, says the Bishop, to what strange shifts the Antients were put, for want of skill on the subject: and I may now observe, that even Wilkins's account is grown obsolete, and will scarce be read but from curiosity; for all the modes therein described, fall very short of the Book Cypher in point of simplicity: and which, from the infinite number of printed books, and there being no ratio of characters leading to a discovery, is perhaps of all others the most impenetrable secret.

Under the government of Buonaparte, the Police of Paris had fifty different keys, by which they were enabled to decipher any literal Correspondence, in letters given in at the Post Office, and were also furnished with *fac similes* of the different seals, to re-seal those of a harmless nature. Now as our Naval and other Telegraphic Vocabularies are arranged, into words and sentences alphabetically, and numbered progressively to their extent; I hold it impossible for any other than those who have previously concerted a key, to decipher the Correspondence. The following nine simple keys applied to the nine numerals and O, will be sufficient to shew, that they may be varied to an extent, far beyond allowing a different key for every day in the year.

Nine Simple Keys.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
The First Key,	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1
2d Key,	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2
3d Key,	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3
4th Key,	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4
5th Key,	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5
6th Key,	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
7th Key,	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8th Key,	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9th Key,	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

I will suppose the printed number in a vocabulary against “on no account” to be 654: in the first key, it is expressed by 765; in the ninth key by 543. By this method despatches in time of war, may be sent with perfect security against the penetration of any other than the Correspondents.

SIGNUM.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees	206	4	a	206	8	per 100
Doubloons,		30	8	a	31	8	each
Joes, or Pezas,		17	8	a	17	12	each
Dutch Ducats,		4	4	a	4	12	each
Louis D'Ors,		8	4	a	8	8	each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,		190	4	a	190	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,		3	6	a	3	7	6 each

Thursday, March 13, 1823.

—171—

Letter of B. W.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Having been informed, that the Letter signed B. W. was ably written, I was induced to read it, although I had little hope of finding in it, the faintest glimmering of liberal sentiment. In this, I am not disappointed; but had as the cause is, in which B. W. has taken up his pen, I did expect a better defence of it, considering the talents which its well known author is reputed to possess. I find however, that the letter is a mere tissue of mean quibbling, unsupported assertions, weak sophistry, and gratuitous assumptions. It is only necessary to advert to two portions of this letter, to shew that I have justly characterized it. On these, I shall offer a few observations, first noticing a personal attack in the form of an insinuation which has nothing whatever to do with the point at issue.

B. W.'s Letter purports to be a reply to the Statement published by Mr. Buckingham, entitled "A few brief remarks on the recent act of Transportation without Trial." The author sets out with saying, that he does not know who Mr. Buckingham's friends are, never having heard any gentleman in this society, call Mr. Buckingham his friend. What this has to do with the justification of the exercise of an act of arbitrary power, I cannot perceive; but it is a very striking illustration of the principles of the Writer. He means, of course, to insinuate, that no Gentleman in this Society is a Friend to Mr. Buckingham. Does he not know this to be untrue? Does he not know, Sir, that Gentlemen into whose Society W. B. would feel honoured by being admitted, if they could endure the disgrace of his company. — Does he not know, I ask, that such men are Mr. Buckingham's Friends? that they have proved themselves so in the hour of need? If that hour should ever occur to B. W. in vain will he look for such Friends amongst the groups of the servile sycophants and flatterers of men in power, and the conspirators against individual reputation with whom he associates; and in whose services his talents are prostituted to the basest purposes of calumny? He knows all this full well; but tho' professing to discuss a public question, he is of late so habituated to the practice of private slander, that even where the use of it can in no way assist his purpose, he cannot refrain from resorting to it. Leaving him however to the reproaches of his own conscience, I proceed to make the observations which are the chief object of my Letter.

In respect to the Licence which Mr. Buckingham had obtained, and in virtue of which he remained in India, B. W. says, that that Licence (a Free Mariner's) only authorized him to exercise the profession of a Mariner; and that, consequently, he set up a Paper by the indulgence of Government. B. W. may think to palm such stuff as this upon the Editor of the BULL and others of equal discernment, as argument; but men of sense will at once perceive, that more wretched quibbling was never uttered by any pettifogging lawyer. It is setting up the mere letter of a regulation in opposition to its spirit and to known practice. It is well known, and, as far as custom can make it so, is as much a law here as any of the Company's Regulations; that if an individual coming out to this country to earn a subsistence, or gain a fortune as a Mariner be thrown out of employment, and cannot obtain any in the same profession, then, in virtue of that Licence, he is considered to be entitled, as a matter of right, and not of favour, to reside on shore, and seek a livelihood in any other lawful and honourable manner; nor has it ever before been argued, I believe, that persons so circumstanced, and so acting, owed any thing to the indulgence of the local Government.

The Licence does not expressly give this permission, but invariable practice has conferred it. No Freemariner's Licence was ever withdrawn, because the holder of it had embraced some other profession; and it is a Libel on the Honourable Court of Directors to say, that if a man coming out to India with such Licence, should be unable to obtain employment in the seafaring line, it was their intention that he must starve, or go to prison, or be transported, if the Local Government should think fit not to grant him the indulgence of earning an honest subsistence here. It is a

thing perfectly understood, that Free Mariners may engage in any lawful profession they choose, without, being at all indebted to the indulgence of the local Government. So much for B. W.'s pettifogging equivocation about Free Mariner's Licenses.

The next, and only other part of the letter to which I mean to refer, is that immediately succeeding what I have already adverted to, in which B. W. having given us his idea of the affirmative, next describes the negative properties of a Free Mariner's Licence.*

"But it did not entitle him to set up a public News Paper in the capital of the Empire, for the purpose of calumniating the Supreme authority of the state. It did not entitle him to hold up by misrepresentation, the public conduct of the Governor General, and the Members of Council, to odium and contempt. It did not entitle him, by loose and intemperate speculation, to endanger the safety of the Country, by creating suspicion among the native population, of any intended interference with their religious opinions and observances. It did not entitle him by artful and insidious writings, to promote the passions of the native population to overcome the Laws, and rebel against the system of the Government. It did not entitle him to animadvert upon the Civil and Military Regulations of the Governor General in Council, and argue that they are injudicious, tyrannical, and unequal for. It did not entitle him to misrepresent the conduct of government in disposing of the Civil and Military appointments that appear weekly in the Government Gazette, and by insinuating that one man got his office by jobbing, and the other by dishonorable practices, to sow the seeds of serious discontent and animosity in the service. It did not entitle him, under the plea of public principle, to use the Press for the purpose of injuring private feeling. The Licence granted to Mr. Buckingham as a free mariner, never entitled him to any of these novel privileges; nor did Mr. Buckingham himself ever petition for such privileges."

This is precisely the kind of rant which pervades the whole letter. He advances in this form, as fully proved, a string of charges which are utterly without foundation, and which have constantly been denied by your Predecessor; and then proceeds to argue upon them, as established facts. Why, Sir, if this kind of evidence, that is, gratuitous assumption, be admitted as satisfactory proof,—he might have proved that Mr. Buckingham has been transmitted, not for an attack upon the Inspector of pen and ink, and paper, and powder, but for a secret negotiation with some native prince to overturn the British Power in the East. He might, if such assumption be considered proof, thus dismiss the case of Mr. Buckingham—"I accuse him of having conspired with ——— to restore the Mogul Dynasty: I believe it; and so do my fellow sycophants; therefore he has been justly transmitted without trial or hearing." This would be quite in character, and might pass for Gospel with the Tauric faction; but, the public at home, as well as the public in India, know, by sad experience, that all that is preached is not Gospel, and fortunately for Mr. Buckingham, he may conscientiously say of the cause in which he is engaged;—"This is not the cause of faction nor of party, nor of any individual, but the common interest of every man in Britain."

I have said enough, Sir, and quoted enough, to shew the spirit in which the Letter of B. W. is written, and the sort of argument to be found in it,—and I will only, therefore, add, as a general remark, that there is something particularly contemptible and, at the same time, characteristic of the Buhites, in endeavouring, as they continually do, to drag the Government into their discussions; because, although it is safe to flatter and fawn on power, we all know it is dangerous to condemn it.—The motive for this, is moreover sufficiently obvious, when they are worsted in argument, they turn round on you with an accusation, that you are opposing the Government, although they take such special care to mingle the consideration of its character and conduct, with their personal attacks and anonymous accusations, that in replying to the one, it is next to impossible to avoid alluding to the other.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

SCRUTATOR.


Barrackpore, March 10, 1823.

* He perhaps derived this happy idea from the Parody on a College Examination, in which the following questions occur.—"What are the affirmative properties of a Salt Box? What are the negative properties of a Salt Box?"—SCRUT.

Proclamation.

OYEZ!—OYEZ!!—OYEZ!!!

Whereas somebody signing B. W. has written a long Letter to the Editor of JOHN BULL, has printed the same, and tossed it over the wall into my garden—and whereas there is some gibberish in it, which may be treason against the State for all I know, as I can make out only DOMINUS, the POPE; MARK US, and DAN' ME,—and whereas, thanks to Messrs. Taylor and Co., Talloh and Co., and others, I am kept well stocked with such Stationery as waste paper,—and whereas I do not presume to have an OPINION of my own on any subject whatever, and therefore have none of this Letter; besides being, as in duty bound, ready to give up any thing which GOVERNMENT may find it expedient to forbid, however innocent or neutral, as is expected of all GENTLEMEN of sense, and honor, and character, and principle, and correct feeling,—and whereas I am not able to send this Letter back to the place from whence it came, because I do not know who B. W. is, (it must be the Soda Water Man, for his mark is B. S. W. M.), and because nothing is said about the name or Office of the Printer—this gives notice that the said Letter has been left with the GOWDEN CHANTICLEER at the top of the Office

of the Society of FRIENDS for the Suppression of , where the owner may reclaim it.

BOW-WOW—BIG-WIG.
C. D.

A Friendly Hint to Selim.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

In the JOURNAL of the 6th, there are some remarks by SELIM on the Steam Vessel now building at Messrs. Kyd's. I am happy to observe, that the defence of her has fallen into such good hands; but hope nothing can be said about her that would cause uneasiness to any of the parties concerned in her construction. I do not know what their sentiments are, but would recommend that as little as possible be said on the subject at present. If ignorant people find fault, let SELIM indulge them for a short time; he will find it difficult to convince them of their errors without at the same time giving them information; which, I suspect, is what they want.

Asiatic and Medical Societies.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

An account of the Institution of a Medical and Physical Society in Calcutta, was lately published in the BULL, and copied into the JOURNAL on the 6th; from which it appears that they have for their objects the receipt of communications in Medicine, Surgery, Chemistry, and Natural History, and that it is their intention to form a Library, and to make collections of Medical Preparations and Specimens in Natural History.

The Public may benefit by such an Institution, but the Asiatic Society must suffer from it. Where the objects of two Societies are similar, they must interfere with each other. Several Members of the Medical Society belong to the Asiatic Society, and of the seven Officers mentioned, four of them are Members of the latter and two of them hold Offices. It is natural to conclude, that they will be more anxious to establish a new Society than to support an old one. To counteract this defection, the remaining Members of the Asiatic Society must be doubly active, and take care not to throw discouragement in the way of those who are inclined to exert themselves.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS-DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning.....	2	51
Evening.....	3	15
Moon's Age,.....	1	day

Notice.

An erroneous opinion being entertained by some, that the PARENTAL-ACADEMIC INSTITUTION, lately projected by a Society of Indo-Britons, is *exclusively* intended for their children; we have been requested to correct that misconception, and to say, that every child, whether Indo-British or European, is eligible to admission into it, conformably to the 9th Resolution of the GENERAL MEETING holden on the 1st ultimo. We subjoin it here for reader reference:—

9.—“That the Institution shall be open for the admission of every Child, whose Parents, Guardians, or Friends may be willing to conform to the Rules and Regulations of the Society.”

Parental-Academic-Institution.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR, A report has been spread, that the PARENTAL-ACADEMIC INSTITUTION is intended to be hostile, and prejudicial to the Government!

Such a report could only have originated with some prejudiced, and malicious persons, whose interest may be at variance with that of the Institution.

Its object, as set forth in the Circular of the Secretary, is to give the Children of Members an education equal to what might be obtained by sending them to Europe; and at a less expense, than that of the Established Calcutta Schools.

You will oblige the Members, and myself in particular, by giving insertion to this communication: as another unfounded report also prevails in regard to the worthy Secretary; who, far from reaping any pecuniary benefit from his gratuitous exertions, has even refused the pressing offer of a Member of the Committee to reimburse him for all expenses he may incur, in promoting the interests of the Institution.

I am, Yours sincerely,

March 11, 1823.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Emperor Napoleon.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR, I cannot help making a few remarks on an article which lately appeared in the JOHN BULL, copied from the NEW TIMES; and of course approved by the Editor, as that Paper seems his oracle.

The article to which I allude, contains some unjust remarks on Napoleon, the late Emperor of France, that man who for years made Princes tremble, and filled the Legitimates of Europe with dismay. I do not mean to eulogize Napoleon; my powers are unequal to the task: his National Improvements and Code of Laws are the monuments on which his glory securely rests. He was ambitious, so were Cæsar and Alexander; but he was raised to the Throne of France by the people—there lay the head and front of his offending. The defamatory pamphlets published against him during the time Great Britain was at war with France, may, in some degree, be palliated on the plea of party spirit, incorrect information, and the hasty zeal of the moment; but what shall we say of a man who now declares Napoleon to have been a monster of cruelty, a wretch delighting in carnage, a Nero, a demon?—’Tis false—Napoleon was not such a man. The stories of the poisoning at Jaffa, and the forfeited lives of the Margrabius are surely not instances to lead to such a conclusion. As to the former, the facts of the case tend to exalt the Emperor's character for humanity, and the destruction of the latter was perfectly justified by the violation of the treaty of El-Arish by these forewarned infidels.

I am, Sir, Your's obediently,

O ———

Note.—Every thing relative to Napoleon, is now become mere matter of history, and we feel no hesitation in complying with the request of our Correspondent.—Ed.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—173—

Reproof to Gallus.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

I have read the letter of your Correspondent GALLUS, in to-day's JOURNAL, with feelings of unmingled disgust. It betrays, in my opinion, a great want of feeling, and of that gallantry which ought to characterise, not less the writings, than the sentiments and manners of Gentlemen.

Such a Letter can have no possible object, but to give pain and produce and perpetuate the most rancorous animosities.

March 12, 1823.

— SCIPIO.

Note.—We suspect the indignation of SCIPIO has been excited by a misapprehension of the circumstances of the case referred to by GALLUS; which, indeed, are so indistinctly alluded to, that it is impossible his Letter can have made the story, whatever it may be, intelligible to a human being, who did not enjoy other means of becoming acquainted with it; but if his allusions point to any affair not already notorious to all the world, and if they have elucidated to the Public any thing that was not clear before, we have entirely misconceived his object, and shall heartily join in condemning the production.—ED.

Vice of Gambling.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Among the few but praiseworthy institutions in this country, it is to be regretted that there should be wanting a Society for the suppression of Vice, and for the diffusion of morality; for while the community of Calcutta in general flourishes, it is still contaminated with the pernicious evil of Gambling, the dreadful effects of which cannot be easily illustrated. It deprives a man of his principles, and at the same time gives birth to the most barbarous acts of inhumanity and rapine.

The origin of this vice is variously attributed; but that which seems to claim most credence is, that the Lydians were the first inventors, and that it was established during the prevalence of a Famine. The motive was to divert themselves from dwelling on their sufferings. Such was the practice of it, that a whole day was frequently devoted to it, to banish all thoughts of requiring food. It was then set up as a remedy for hunger, but alas! how often is it a common cause of that evil.

It is inconceivable how this vice pervades the bosoms of men of the most exalted character, whose learning and rank should operate as a bar to its gaining ground. Wealth, Happiness, and every noble quality of our nature are daily sacrificed to its destructive influence. It breaks the strongest ties of friendship and of love. The wife is inhumanly deprived of comforts by the husband's fatal taste for gambling, for which purpose his competence is set aside. The affections lose their pleasing power; every dear sensibility becomes extinct by its withering efficacy; in time, Poverty preys upon the delinquent and nothing will root out the inclination though wanting the common necessities of life. The deluded victim "waxes desperate," and sinks into the grave, a sad example of human folly, gross perverseness, and blind infatuation.

I have often been a witness to a card table; the corners thereof enriched with shining rupees, and never could I help reflecting on the noble assistance the poor might receive by that which is so idly and criminally squandered. In vain is the advice you bestow; the plea urged in defence, is that all interest is excluded when a trifle is not at stake; while prejudice cannot enforce the conviction, that an addition will be unavoidable, until the amount becomes greater when the interest is necessarily increased. Thus, excitement is the natural consequence of the habit. If the gambler is favored by Fortune, avarice impels him to further play; if on the other hand, a run of ill luck ensues, the propensity is still indulged and embraced as a chance for retrieving past losses. Its hold on the mind is not to be shaken by reverse of fortune, nor weakened by the gratification of gain. The following anecdote founded on fact is much to the point: Colonel Edgeworth, besides being straitened in his circumstances, by having for many years a large jointure to pay to his mother, was involved in difficulties by his own taste for play: a taste, which, from indulgence, became an irresistible passion. One night after having lost all the money he could command, he stak-

ed his wife's diamond earrings, and went into an adjoining room, where she was sitting in company, to ask her to lend them to him. She took them from her ears, and gave them to him, saying, that she knew for what purpose he wanted them, and that he was welcome to them. They were played for, he won upon the last stake, and gained back all he had lost that night. In the warmth of his gratitude to his wife, he at her desire, took an oath, that he would never more play at any game of chance. Some time afterwards, he was found in a hay yard, with a friend drawing straws out of the hay-rick, and betting upon which should be the longest!

A professed gambler is seldom possessed of honest principles and cannot imbibe notions of rectitude. A card table and a pair of dice are the constant scenes he witnesses and they are delightful to his eyes. Should he be a man engaged in business, or obliged to devote a few hours of the day to earning a livelihood, he will nevertheless readily seize an opportunity, during the hours of office, of tossing up a card if he finds it, to any person at hand inclined to bet. On his return home, instead of enjoying domestic comfort and rational amusement in the circle of his family, he takes a hasty meal and sallies forth to a friend's where, odd or even, vingt-un, or some such game, places him in his element, and he is not soon persuaded to withdraw. His wife and children are left in solitude at home; the former, perhaps, ruminating on the disastrous effects which inevitably follow that course of life, and which are so well calculated to entail misery and wretchedness on herself and her helpless babes.

Many are the instances furnished me in my intercourse with the world of the sad results attendant on this fatal propensity. I have known men so habituated to it, that they have never, to my certain knowledge, been able to enjoy "balmy sleep," without at least one game at cards on which a bet depended. I forbear to mention circumstances, the relation of which would unavoidably involve personality. I would however earnestly admonish those who stand on the dangerous precipice, to beware that they do not fall into this gulph of iniquity; for human power will not save them from sinking, and the hand of an avenging Providence is ever ready to inflict on them condign punishment.

February 14, 1823.

THE HERMIT IN TOWN.

Barretollah.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Your numerous Correspondents will I know readily agree with me, that good roads are a great source of convenience and comfort, and on the contrary that bad ones are equally irksome and annoying. Allow me then through the medium of your Paper to bring to the notice of the proper authorities, one road that stands sadly in need of repairs. I allude to Hurrytollah street, lying between the Circular road and the Canal from the Sanderbunds. This road which is a great thoroughfare for hack-rieks carrying wood from the Canal to Calcutta, embracing a large portion of the trade between this and the Sanderbunds; is now so bad (not having been repaired for the last seventeen years; or probably from the time it was first constructed,) that it is literally dangerous for them to pass, as they are sure to get into Ruts and Holes, three and four feet deep, with which it abounds, to the destruction of their Cattle and Hackeries, which every body will admit, must ultimately end in the ruin of those poor people.

This street as it lies beyond the Circular Road, is, I am informed out of the boundary prescribed by the Lottery Committee for their improvement, and considering how much they have already done for the improvement of this City of Palaces it would perhaps be unreasonable to expect that they should undertake the repairs of the street I mentioned, though were they to do so, the expence would be very trifling as it is but short, and it is needless to say how much the community would be benefited.

If however they should decline having any thing to do with it, why might not the Government, since it is so great a thoroughfare, establish a turnpike, so as to enable them to keep this road in proper repair? It is now heaven knows had enough, but what will it be when once the rains have set in? It will be entirely impassable.—I am, Sir, your's,

February 19.

AN OBSERVER.

Selections.

Madras, February 27, 1823.—The CATHERINE is expected to sail for England in the course of this day. *Passengers*—Mrs. King and 2 Children, Mrs. Sinkin and 2 Children, Lieut. Col. Chittry, Capt. Connolly, Lieut. Thomson, Lieut. Norton, Lieut. Simkin, and Mr. King.

The H. C. Ship WARREN HASTINGS, and the LARKINS are expected to sail at the close of the week.

The Packets by the H. C. Ship COLD-STREAM are advertised to be closed on the 3d proximo.

H. M. Ship TERMAGANT is to take her departure, we understand, sooner than was at first expected—the afternoon of this day being mentioned as the time for her sailing.

H. M. Schooner Tender COCHIN, Captain Tincombe, arrived yesterday from Trincomalee—which she left the 22d instant.

We are still unable to announce the arrival of any of the expected outward bound.

Lottery.—No large Prizes, it appears, were drawn on Tuesday, and the Wheel continues rich.

Supreme Court.—The first LAW TERM for the present year concluded on Saturday.

Earthquake.—A Correspondent in the COURIER of Tuesdays states, that the Earthquake of the 9th instant was felt at Nagarcovil in Southern Travancore, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M., this would seem to make it later than at the Presidency; the shock there was slight, it appears—in some parts of Madras, we find, it was sufficiently violent to create alarm.

Vaccination.—According to an official Return published in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 14,542 persons were vaccinated on that Island in the year 1822.

Alteration of Military Rank.—The Honourable the Governor in Council deems it expedient to call the attention of the Army to the General Order under date the 7th of November 1788, republished on the 6th of October 1805, regarding the reception of claims to alteration of rank, and again to declare, that as every Officer must be supposed in the course of one year to have obtained a thorough knowledge of his proper situation in the Company's Service, and to have been able in that time both to make known claims and to procure every testimony necessary in support of them, no retrospection on the subject of rank shall be made beyond twelve months, from the date of rank of the Officer concerned, shall have been first fixed.—*Madras Government Gazette.*

Bengal Missionary Society.—We have just seen the Fifth Report of the Bengal Auxiliary Missionary Society, but as the whole of it would be much too long to insert in our limited space, we have made the following abstract, containing the most interesting parts of it, which cannot fail to give pleasure to every one, who feels interested in the education of the Natives of India, or who wishes to see them shake off the shackles of superstition with which they are so fast bound, and assume to themselves the place which every reasonable being is destined to hold among his fellows. Without being enthusiasts, we feel that we cannot speak in too high or too flattering terms of the labors of the individuals who have exerted themselves so actively to bring about these desirable ends. Indeed we are fully convinced that education and civilization are the bases upon which every thing rests that is great or noble in our nature, and whatever other causes may be subservient to this end, we maintain, that without these, they will all be useless. We now proceed to point out the extent of the Society's labors.

Besides the Union Chapel in the Durrumtollah, which belongs to this Society, Native Chapels have been established at Mirzapore, Manicktola, and Kidderpore. With the exception of that at Manicktola, which it has been deemed advisable to relinquish, these are well attended. Tracts and religious books have been distributed at these stations, and divine service performed on Sunday mornings and Tuesday evenings to attentive and numerous audiences.

Schools, which we consider to be the most useful of the Society's labours, have been established at Kidderpore, Bhoanipore, Chitlah and Tally Gunge.—On Sunday mornings, the Chitlah and Kidderpore Schools are regularly catechized in one of the Bengallee Chapels, where the number of Children in attendance frequently amounts to 70.

A Female School, under the superintendence of Mrs. Trawin, has also been established, where there is sometimes an attendance of 16 girls.—Two of these have made considerable progress in reading, and have committed to memory the whole of the catechism. The regularity of their attendance and the attention they have displayed to what has been taught them, is said to have been highly gratifying.

The establishment of the School Press, is another means which, in the hands of the Society, promises to be highly instrumental in enlight-

ening the Natives.—The following account will shew that the Society has not been idle in availing themselves of this powerful engine, for it appears that “during the last year the Society's Press has printed in Bengallee 12,500 tracts—In English and Bengallee 18,000.—In Hindoostanee 4,500.—In English and Hindoostanee 1,500.—In Hindawi 1,500, amounting in all to 39,000, and making a total of tracts which have been printed by the Society since its establishment of 117,000.”

The Society also possesses Chapels at Chinsurah and Benares, Messrs. Pearson and Mundy preside at the former, and Mr. Adam at the latter place.—Catechetical instruction and preaching are the principal means used by these Gentlemen to promote the important objects which they have in view.

For the support of the Society, branches have been formed among its friends, which seem to promise the most favorable results. Among these are the Calcutta Ladies' Branch Society, which has contributed during the last year to the amount of Sa. Rs. 730. 10. Another Branch Society at Chinsurah has contributed Sica Rupees 773 2 3, and a third in His Majesty's 17th Regt. of Foot, Sica Rupees 84 8. In addition to this, the Society's Press has cleared Sa. Rs. 2,387. 6, and the sale of their publications has realized Sa. Rs. 153. The whole of the Society's Funds for the last year amount to Sa. Rs. 7,419. 14 9, and its disbursements to Sa. Rs. 11,096. 7. 3, leaving the Society in debt Sa. Rs. 3676. 1. 6.

We cannot leave this subject without reverting to a circumstance of a very novel nature, viz. the education of Native Females. We look upon the formation of a School having this object in view, as one of the most direct attacks upon the formidable system of Hindu superstition that could be made, and while we warmly offer our mite of applause to the general objects of the Society, we cannot avoid particularly noticing this fact as the most spirited and praiseworthy attempt that has yet been made for the diffusion of knowledge and the amelioration of the condition of our fellow men.—*Hurkaru.*

Gurgaon, Feb. 21, 1823.—We have been all very busy for some time past in preparing for the reception of the General Officer Commanding the Division who arrived here on the morning of the 21st instant, in the course of which day the following Division Orders appeared.

Division Orders by Major General Reynell, C. B., commanding 2d Division Field Army, Head quarters, Gurgaon, Feb. 21, 1823.

“Major General Reynell will make the inspection of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry to-morrow morning at half past six o'clock on such ground as Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell may be pleased to select. In the first instance, the Companies are not to be equalized.—Officers commanding Companies are to have states to account for their men respectively; after the inspection of the Companies, the Field Exercise will take place, and the examination of the Regimental and Companies Books, Hospital, &c.—Station Orders.

PAROLE, REYNELL.”

The morning of the 22d was very bleak and foggy, so much so, that the different Companies were hardly discernable, however, it cleared up about 8 o'clock, and turned out a very fine day. The Major General came on the parade at the time appointed, and proceeded to a particular inspection of Companies, and occasionally expressed his satisfaction at the appearance of the men under arms; and immediately after the inspection of Companies separately, was concluded, the column passed in Review and the Field Exercise followed: during its performance the Major General was often heard to express his high approbation. The whole Exercise being concluded with the General Salute, the Major General advanced towards Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, commanding the Battalion, and stated himself to be greatly pleased, and satisfied with the steady, correct, and Soldier-like manner in which every movement was executed. The Battalion and Companies Book were then inspected and the General was highly gratified by the correctness and neatness of all the Books. All the Officers then retired to Breakfast with our worthy Colonel, and in the course of the day the following most pleasing order was issued.

Division Orders by Major General Reynell, C. B., commanding 2d Division Field Army, Head quarters, Gurgaon, Feb. 22, 1823.

“Major General Reynell requests that Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell will convey to the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, his general approbation of the condition, order, and discipline, in which he has had the pleasure to find that corps at his inspection this morning. As a body of men, the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment is the finest Sepoy Battalion the Major General has yet seen, and every movement performed in his presence was executed in a steady, correct, and Soldier-like manner.

“The above observations upon those confided to his charge will prove the best compliment the Major General can pay to the Commanding Officer, Lieut. Col. Maxwell, and it is truly satisfactory to reflect

that a result so creditable is produced by a system so mild to require only two Courts Martial in a corps of 1000 for the long period of two years."

The Officers were again invited to Dinner by the worthy Colonel to meet the General, and after passing a most agreeable Evening, the gallant General took leave of all present.

A Pony and Horse Race took place in the afternoon, after the Review, which gave great delight to all the Beauty and Fashion of the Station, as well as to the Lovers of the Turf.—*John Bull.*

New South Wales.

Colonial Interest:—New South Wales.—A private letter of the 24th of June last, in our possession, says, that the Committee for New South Wales was to be received by Parliament previous to its late prorogation; and contains these emphatic words:—"I announce the next Session of Parliament we shall be turning New South Wales upside down."—From various authentic sources we learn, that the interest respecting these Colonies in the Mother Country, at this crisis, is astonishing. We think that the next Session will determine the most knotty points regarding our welfare, that will probably demand the notice of Parliament for the next fifty years. It is said, from home, that there can be little doubt of the success of the embassy from the emancipated Colonists. Of this fact we were in possession previous to the arrival of the letters by the MINERVA Capt. Forbes; but it was thought, that those, who perused the Commissioner's Report, would have seen that the object was likely to be obtained before the petition was even presented; therefore, it was deemed unimportant to notice so obvious a circumstance. In addition to the testimony of gratitude, in behalf of the Colony, that was forced from us on a hasty perusal of the Report, in the last Gazette, it is evident that the impartial and dignified official Correspondence of the Commissioner of Enquiry, betrays the feelings of that honorable Gentleman upon a subject, in which the happiness and prosperity of the preponderating population of this Colony were so seriously connected. The Commissioner seems never to have had a doubt upon the subject. By some persons who are all prejudice (all revenge shall we say?) Mr. Bigge is impeached with blighting the interests of this Colony; and pray what has he done? He has delivered it as his firm opinion, that the very object upon which this Committee went home, called for remedy; that the ground-work of such proceedings was adverse to the liberal principles fostered in his breast; and that the enforcement of those measures would be far from correct. It is to be lamented that the Report is not in our possession to give the words of Mr. Bigge; but we believe the above are the sentiments intended to be conveyed to the Public, upon this point. In giving a faithful Report of his arduous Enquiry, Mr. Commissioner Bigge is liberally designed a libeller, and that by some of his friends too! Those who should have supported the measures which he was authorised to carry into effect; and those who did apparently further him in the prosecution of his "Letter of Instructions," are the very individuals who rank among the number that now impugn the correctness of the Report. The Emancipist is not the only offended party; but he has little cause to be aggrieved. The emancipated Colonist asserts, in which we hope we are correct, that the rights of a large subject are all that he requires; Mr. Bigge recommends that they should be granted; and of the issue of such kind consideration who can entertain a question? The reason for the inconsistency and displeasure of some is obvious enough; the Commissioner has adhered to his oath; and, in obeying the dictates of conscience, he has implicitly regarded inviolable truth, so terrible to the guilty, and cheering to the innocent; and hence has arisen unpleasant sensations in the minds of many. We do not mean to infer that what the Commissioner has delivered to the British Public is truth; neither do we intend to say a tittle of it is untrue. It is a case of that extreme delicacy in which we should wish to steer clear, at the same time rendering justice to whom it is due. We should have hesitated to lift the pen in vindication, were it not that certain individuals, ignorant of the contents of the Report, while others that had only "dipped" into its pages, have ventured to declare that it was quite the opposite to an unbiased statement. Such persons as have not seen the Report would do well to suspend their judgment till they read for themselves; feeling confident, as we do, that the dispassionate Reader, who may be an enquirer after truth, and a well-wisher to the Colonies, will be perfectly satisfied that the Commissioner has comported himself throughout (leaving individuals to preserve their own reputation) in the most friendly and benignant way to the general interests of Australasia. What more can be required, either by the Emigrant, or the Emancipist?—*Sydney Gazette, Dec. 20.*

Discovery of a Gold Mine.—There is a rumour afloat that a gold mine has lately been discovered in the vicinity of Port Macquarie, by Bradney a tinman, who was lately banished to that settlement for forging notes. If this should prove otherwise than a hoax, the discoverer will have made an advantageous exchange from paper to gold!

Macquarie Island, and its Inhabitants, the Sealing Gangs.—Captain Douglass, of the *MANIWA*, has been good enough to favor us with a few particulars relative to Macquarie Island, and its present inhabitants, the sealing gangs. As to the Island, this Gentleman says, it is the most wretched place of voluntary and slavish exilium that can possibly be conceived; nothing could warrant any civilized creature living on such a spot, were it not the certainty of industry being handsomely rewarded; thus far, therefore, the poor sealer, who bids farewell, probably for years, to the comforts of civilized life, enjoys the expectation of insuring an adequate remuneration for all his dreary toils. As to the men employed in the gangs, the most appalling account is given:—They appear to be the very refuse of the human species, so abandoned and lost to every sense of moral duty. Overseers are necessarily appointed by the merchants and captains of vessels to superintend the various gangs; but their authority is too often, if not invariably, contemned, and hence arises the failure of many a well-projected and expensive speculation. The overseer is clothed with no other power than that of a mere command, a compliance with which is quite optional to those under him. We are happy, however, to bear testimony to one fact, which is indeed pretty proverbial, that the native youths of this Colony still maintain their character for industry and exemplary attention to their employers' interest. Some few of these young men are upon this Island, and their unceasing industry, combined with their alacrity always to obey, so engaged the attention of Captain Douglass, that this Gentleman actually declares he would not take a gang to any of the islands, unless they consisted of the native youths of New South Wales; because, from their assiduity, he should be able to calculate upon the most ample success to any reasonable undertaking. This is a character, we trust, that the Australasians, in every sphere in life, will endeavour to preserve from the very appearance of blemish.—*Sydney Gazette, Dec. 13.*

Game of Chess.

The following singular situation at Chess which lately occurred gave Rise to the subjoined Quere to Amateurs of that Game.

POSITION OF THE BOARD.

WHITE.

King at its Knights second
Queen on adversary's Queen's Bishop second
Knight on adversary's Queens second
King's Bishop Pawn at its third square
King's Knight Pawn at its fourth square
King's Pawn on adversary's King's Bishop fourth
Queens Rook's Pawn unmoved
Queens Knight's Pawn at its third square.

BLACK.

King at adv. King's Rook fourth square
Queen at her fourth square
Queens Bishop at Queen's Knights second
Knight at adv. Queens square
King's Rook's and Knight's Pawns unmoved.
Queens Bishop's Pawn at its fourth
Queen's Knights Pawn at its third square

The Player having the White moved the Queen to Adversaries Queen's square, saying "Check Mate."

Adversary replied No, "I move my Knights Pawn two squares intercepting check mate—to which the Player of the White answered, you have no absolute Right to pass my Pawn on your Bishops fourth square, consequently as your Pawn can never come into a situation so as to intercept the check mate, I claim the Game. QUERE.

What is the Rule in the present case?

We have received the following reply to the query in our last number.

White Pawns may be moved two squares, the first moves, but should the intermediate square be viewed by the adversary's black Pawn, it is in the option of this adversary's black pawn, to take the white; when the black is to place his pawn in the intermediate square.

Unless the application of this very general rule be suspended by agreement previously made, there is no doubt of its being the White's game.

This reference evinces the necessity of some previous agreement by Chess Players, on commencing what is in itself the most interesting of all games. "MATE."

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 11½ a 2½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees, ..	2 a 2½
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees, ..	92
	Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees, ..	
	Bills on Court of Directors drawn, at 26—Exchange 26 a 28 pr. ct. prem.	
	Bank Shares—Premium 60 to 62 per cent.	

Praise of Woman.

Composed on reading the Lines entitled "Love's Varieties," in the Calcutta Journal of March 5, 1823, and signed "Yankee Doodle."

Speak, Yankee, speak! and say what bade thee dare
To aim thy puny satires at the Fair?
What urged thee on to draw thy venom'd pen
Against these lovely solacers of men?
To abuse that form which o'er thy cradle hung,
Caught the first accents lisping from thy tongue;
Thy tottering footsteps guided, and at even
Folded thy helpless hands in prayers to heaven?
Shared all thy sorrows, all thy wants supplied
Prayed, watch'd and wept, for ever at thy side.
Look we to man—amidst his boasted ease
Where wealth, power, pleasure, all combine to please
Braves he the tempest or the battles heat?
It is—to lay his trophies at her feet;
To nature true, his spirit bids him roam
That woman's smile may welcome him at home.
Say what is man alone? in vain his festal hour
If woman's beauty graces not his bower
The music palls—wine sickens; and the mind
Feels that by her alone is joy refined.
But turn to woman in your sadder hour
To charm and soothe you, she alone has power;
Listen to woman in the hour of woe,
When only anguish wakes, and wakes to know
Redoubling pain:—Her angel form is there
"A beam from heaven" illumining despair.
The last fell pang is felt and death and woe
Have felled the proud and brought the righteous low
Who stands and listens? watches by his side
In this dark shipwreck of his earthly pride;
Not man—not his th' angelic power
To soothe the anguish of this gloomy hour
But woman's—she with milder form
Unfit to wrestle with the earthly storm
Bends, like the willow on the silent tomb
And cheers and comforts—e'en a death-bed gloom
In gentlest accents whispers hope "arise
And bear the spirit to its kindred skies"
These are the acts by which dear woman's known;
Her faults are *ours*, her virtues all her own.

H. P.

Marriages.

On the 12th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. PARSON, Mr. THOMAS ROSS, of the Honorable Company's Marine, to Mrs. JANE McCOW.

On the 22d ultimo, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. PARSON, HENRY GRIFFITH BRIGHTMAN, Esq. to Miss MARY NUTHALL, second Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel JOHN NUTHALL, of the 5th Regiment of Light Cavalry on the Bengal Establishment.

Births.

On the 11th instant, the Lady of G. BALLARD, Esq. of a Son.

At Hooghly, on the 6th instant, the Lady of Mr. H. C. BROEAGER, of a Daughter.

At Keltah, in Bondelkund, on the 28th ultimo, the Lady of Captain E. H. SIMPSON, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

Deaths.

On the 11th instant, Mr. JAMES BAXTER, the celebrated Hair-Dresser, of Crooked Lane, aged 66 years.

At Serampore, on the 8th instant, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. J. F. ARNOLD, aged 28 years and 8 months.

At Madras, on the 22d ultimo, PRISCILLA HENRIETTA, the infant Daughter of Mr. EDWARD PRICE, aged 4 months and 27 days.

At Seringapatam, on the 20th ultimo, Ensign W. N. DOUGLAS, of the 1st Battalion 18th Regiment, at the age of eighteen, sincerely regretted by his brother Officers. In the death of this young man the service has lost a promising and active Officer, and his companions a worthy and amiable member of society.

Note to Correspondents.

We crave the indulgence of SCHOLIA AMICUS, his Letter, altho' prepared for the Press, being necessarily delayed one day longer, owing to circumstances which cannot well be explained in this Notice.

Tauric Sagacity.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The Editor of the JOHN BULL, I perceive, has discovered, that to say of a man "*hunc tu Romane Caveto*" &c. is as much as to say, that all the inhabitants of the world are Romans. Thanks to his critical sagacity, I find, that even the good people at home can commit blunders as well as we, whose faculties are deteriorated by a residence in a tropical climate; for one of the London Newspapers has the following Motto, *Tros Turisue mihi, nullo discrimine agatur*, which means according to the Tauric mode of translating, that the people of Great Britain are all either Trojans or Tyrians not Britons. Even the Editor of the BULL will allow that this is almost as great a mistake as mine.

As the worthy Editor of the BULL has condescended not only to correct me on this most important point, but also to inform me that W. B. is not *niger*. I am emboldened to request, that he will extend his communicative generosity so far, as to explain whether he means by this, that B. W. has not a Black heart, or simply that he does not wear a black coat?

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Gardena, March 12, 1823.

JUSTITIA.

Shipping Arrivals.**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Mar. 12	Exmouth	British	A. Bramwell	Rangoon	Feb. 24

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Feb. 23	Coldstream	British	G. Stephens	Calcutta	Feb. 15
23	Horatio	British	J. M. Bodwell	Jaffnapatam	Feb. 17
24	Scotia	British	A. Agnew	Cape	Dec. 10
24	David Clarke	British	P. Falconer	Cape	Dec. 28
25	Norfolk	British	D. Glass	Padang	Jan. 15
25	Catherine	British	G. Wallace	I. of France	Jan. 12

Shipping Departures.**MADRAS.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Feb. 20	Reliance	British	M. Pike	Vengalla
21	Indian Oak	British	J. Reid	Calcutta
21	Sarah	British	R. Codling	Pondicherry
22	Marquis of Hastings	British	J. H. Carter	Eastward
22	Providence	British	S. Owen	London

Stations of Vessels in the River.**CALCUTTA, MARCH 11, 1823.**

At Diamond Harbour.—CONDE DE RIO PARDO. (P.)

Kedgerie.—LORD WELLINGTON, (P.), outward-bound, remains,—EXMOUTH, inward-bound, remains,—PRINCE OF ORANGE, and MARGARITA ROZA, (P.), passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ship THAMES, sailed for China.

Saugor.—H. C. S. GENERAL HEWETT, gone to Sea on the 10th instant,—DAVID SCOTT, outward-bound, remains.

Passenger per Exmouth, from Rangoon to Calcutta.—Captain William Fleming.

The Ships BRITANNICA and INDIAN OAK, inward-bound, anchored at the Lower Buoy of the Gasper on Tuesday.

The BARRETTO JUNR. (P.) arrived off Howrah on Tuesday.